

The War In Pictures

AUG 3rd
1918

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

PRICE 10 CENTS

In Canada, 15 Cents

NOTICE TO READER

When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, mail the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors destined to proceed overseas.

NO WRAPPING—NO ADDRESS



Copyright, 1918, by Leslie's

Forging the Unbreakable Chain

Edition Over 500,000 a Week

New Markets for Old

No. 1. *Oases*

AMERICA is a desert, says Guglielmo Ferrero, Italy's foremost historian. He tells us that the invariable impression made upon the foreign visitor on a trip across the United States is that of traveling through a vast and abandoned country. Only the occasional cities indicate that human life is extant in this expanse. To the eye of the European, accustomed to the crowded country-sides of the Continent, America seems indeed a land of waste places.

Surprising as such a novel viewpoint may be to us, we realize the source of this very natural mistake. Heretofore our national emphasis has been laid upon the magnitude and wonders of our cities. We have failed to impress upon our guests from overseas the amazing extent of the small town life of the United States. Lured by the spectacular features of city life, we have forgotten that 53 per cent of our population live in the small towns

and farms nearby. Simply because it is so vast, we are unable to provide the visitor with any adequate concept of that panorama of homes and farm-lands that is the truest interpretation of America.

But we too have discovered our mistake. In especial, we advertising men are today looking with renewed and active interest to the small towns of the nation. We are finding out the significance of the fact that in only 21 states is the market worth while, and that here some 63.6 per cent of the people live in small towns.

What a revelation it was for example, to that manufacturer of food products who had saturated the metropolitan markets and then turned indifferently to his small town possibilities, only to discover that 46.5 per cent of the grocers of the worth while states were located in communities with a population less than 25,000.

The first in a series of statements on present day merchandising conditions prepared by Frank L. E. Gauss, *Advertising Director*, WOMAN'S WORLD, 280 Madison Avenue, New York City, *The Magazine of the Country*, the first magazine member of the A. B. C.

August 3, 1918

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

139

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER
CONKLIN MANN, Managing Editor

10 CENTS A COPY—\$5.00 A YEAR

Entered as Second-Class Mail Matter, Post Office, New York, N. Y.

CXXVII SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1918 No. 3282

"Stand by the Flag: In God We Trust"

Mutual Service

From "The Lamp"

SERVICE is a mutual matter. If the man serves the master, the master also must serve the man. Otherwise the relation cannot be sustained. When they stand in perfect relation of service they form a unit, which in turn owes service to them. When this relation is properly adjusted, the commonwealth owes service to other commonwealths and to the world, and thus again a balance of relationship has to be established, which creates or tends to create a unity of the whole mass of humanity. Nothing of this is possible that does not begin with the primary harmony of relationship between master and man, employer and employee. The whole structure rests on mutual advantages, and any attempt of one to take advantage of the other, in either what is right and due, or what is possible, must contribute to the failure of society as a whole.

That \$100,000 Man

CONGRESSMAN LITTLE of Kansas wants the Government to take over all incomes over \$100,000. This may sound plausible to those who would say, as Mr. Little does, that no one needs more than \$100,000 a year to live on.

Perhaps no man does, but out of this \$100,000 must come the support of our great philanthropies, our hospitals, our universities, our Y. M. C. A., our missionary societies and our churches.

We need the man with the \$100,000 income more than he needs us. If we take from him all his surplus earnings, he could move into Canada and find a hearty welcome. Our neighbors are only too glad to have additional capital for investment and productive enterprises.

Or he can go to any of the adjoining republics—Mexico, Central America or South America. He can go to Great Britain or France. They will tax him liberally on his income, but they will not confiscate his property.

They will be delighted if he will bring his capital along and keep it working in industrial enterprises. Every dollar thus employed will help to pay the wages of the men in the shop, the store, and the factory.

Think it over a little, Mr. Little.

Taxing Luxuries

THE recent experience of France with her luxury tax is worth study now that we are considering a similar source of income. In its first month, to the great satisfaction of the Ministry of Finance, the tax brought in \$3,000,000. The French law levies a 10 per cent. tax on the retail price of all articles of luxury, to be collected by the shopper, and paid to the state.

The underlying idea in France is that some things are in their nature luxuries, while others should be treated as such only when their price exceeds a certain figure. In the first category are jewelry, billiard tables, silk underwear, spirits, liquors, perfumes, pictures, phonographs, player-pianos. In the second category are such articles as imitation jewelry, children's underclothing, pleasure dogs, boots, tablecloths, tea and coffee services, suits for men, women and children. Prices are set upon all articles in this class, below which no tax is paid, above which a 10 per cent. tax is added. For example, imitation jewelry sold for less than \$2 is untaxed; a pleasure

dog is taxable only when it costs more than \$10; a man's suit costing \$40 or over is taxable, while the limit on a woman's costume is raised to \$50.

Much objection has developed because of bad judgment in some instances in classification of luxuries. For example, bicycles, formerly used universally in Paris, have been put in the luxury class. A poilu, wounded in action, found a luxury tax of 10 per cent. was added to the exorbitant price he had to pay for a walking stick. The chief objection to the French method is that it requires a very elaborate schedule of articles with corresponding complication in the collection of the tax. There is this advantage, however, that the tax is levied when an article passes into the hands of the ultimate consumer.

There will be little objection in this country to the principle of luxury taxation; the main difficulty will be in clearly distinguishing between necessities and luxuries.

The Red Cross Crusader

FOR big things commend us to big men. No benevolence connected with the war is more worthy or makes a more powerful appeal than the Red Cross. At first thought it would seem that the Government should do this work, but when one considers the wonderful efficiency of the organization under private management, the latter seems to be best.

When Henry P. Davison took charge of the war work of the American Red Cross and proposed that \$100,000,000 be raised in one week, people stood aghast. Nothing daunted he called together the nation's editors, its captains of industry, its bankers and business men, and told them what he wanted. The drive brought in over \$110,000,000! The second drive for the same sum now amounts to \$170,000,000, with returns still coming in.

What would be the beneficent results to the whole country if a man of Mr. Davison's caliber and business experience should be elected to the White House? There would then be no doubt that we would have a national budget as a preliminary to all appropriations, that government departments would be put on a business basis, saving hundreds of millions of dollars to taxpayers.

Would it not be an opportune time after the war, with its tremendous cost burdening the taxpayers, to have a real, live business man in the White House?

A Youthful Hero

WITH mingled feelings of sorrow and pride the nation meets the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt in an air conflict over the battle-lines in France. To Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt the heart of the American people goes out in sympathy in the loss of their youngest son. At the same time there is an instinctive sense of pride that he so fully typified the teachings of his distinguished father and the spirit of American youth. Colonel Roosevelt has given his four sons to the service. Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who has been cited for "conspicuous gallantry in action," was gassed and now lies wounded. Captain Archie Roosevelt, wounded last February, wears the French Croix de Guerre, and Captain Kermit Roosevelt has been awarded the British Military Cross. Colonel Roosevelt echoed the spirit that animates all loyal parents, called upon to give their sons, when he said: "Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff there was in him before his fate befell him." The sacrifices of our brave lads on the western front knit together the American people in the high resolve that the war must go on till the brutal autocracy that started it is destroyed.

How England Does It

NORMAL business as usual is not impossible during the war, if England's example is of any value. One-half of England's workers—8,000,000 men and women—are giving themselves to war, yet all customary work is going on. Were the United States to do so well numerically our figures would be 17,000,000.

H. N. Casson, writing from London to the Boston *News Bureau*, shows how splendidly England, under the strain of war, is carrying on. Not one newspaper or magazine has ceased publication except one started during the war and whose editor was found to be Austrian. Not one manufacturer of any size has closed his works. Not one retail shop of any size has been unable to pay its debts. Not one railroad has ceased to run regular trains or to accept freight. Not one bank or insurance company has broken down. There is still golf, football, horse-racing and grand opera.

England has adapted her business and life to war conditions and is more prosperous than ever. Our one object is to win the war, but in England's experience there is a lesson for those who think that all business except that directly connected with the war should be discontinued.

The Plain Truth

SOLDIERS! The Dallas, Texas, *Times* says that there is a loud call from the soldiers at Camp Bowie for publications "that they particularly wish to read." They receive hundreds of tons of the kind that they do not want. They would especially appreciate copies of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. We trust our readers will remember this. No more welcome present to an American soldier could be made than a subscription for *LESLIE'S*. Under the ruling of the Post Office Department *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* can be sent to our soldiers in France without the customary increased foreign postal rates. We will be glad to send *LESLIE'S* to any American soldier for three months for \$1. The annual subscription is \$5.

SPOILS! It would be better to have an out-and-out spoils system than a plan which, while masquerading under the cloak of civil service, lends itself to party favoritism. Fourth-class postmasters were placed under civil service by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and when by order of President Wilson March 31, 1917, a competitive civil service examination was required in the appointment of all first, second and third-class postmasters, the complete severance at last of the Post Office Department from the spoils system seemed assured. But it seems otherwise. Under a circular just issued by the Federal Civil Service Commission the education of the candidate is to represent only 20 per cent. of the rating, while "business training and experience" is to represent 80 per cent. Moreover, one of the two representatives who determine the "general suitability" of the candidate is to be selected by the commission from the Post Office Department. On the basis of these facts Representative Good of Iowa finds a ready opportunity for appointment of favorites for partisan advantage. In the light of his strenuous advocacy of civil service reform, it cannot be possible that the President will tolerate conditions which practically nullify his civil service order.

MOOONEY! The San Francisco *Argonaut* deplores the efforts being made from Washington to save Mooney, who was convicted of throwing a bomb into the San Francisco Preparedness Parade, killing ten persons and injuring fifty others. "The President is urged to interfere," says the *Argonaut*, "not by those who have knowledge of the case, but by those who have none. In California, where the crime was committed, where the evidence was heard, and where the verdict was given, Mooney's guilt is accepted as a moral and legal certainty." It used to be said that only the rich can escape the penalty of their wrongdoing. But how about the sentence of a year's imprisonment passed upon Samuel Gompers for contempt of court, not a day of which has been served? A more conspicuous instance is that of Mooney, whose date of execution was set for May 17, 1917, but which on one pretext or another was delayed until recently a new date, August 23, was fixed. This should mean that at last the court's mandate is to be carried out, but who knows what influence will still be brought to bear to extend this culprit's lease of life? If ever a man deserved his fate he did. It is a mockery of justice for the executive branch of the Federal Government to seek to set aside the procedure of a State's judicial system.

REPEAL! The first effect of the zone postal law which adds from 50 to 100 per cent. to the postage on newspapers and periodicals according to the distance they are carried is seen in the introduction of a bill, six days after the zone law went into effect July 1st, enabling such publications to go free through the mails during the war to all in the military service. It was argued that the distance zone rates were too great a burden upon home papers of men in camps and at the front. The argument is precisely that of those who opposed passage of the zone law, except that it included all citizens who live in remote sections, far from the great publishing centers. The Hon. Charles E. Hughes, who headed the Taft commission which in 1911 made the last postal investigation, has written to the Publishers Advisory Board that he considers the zone law "ill advised," and "unjust" both to publisher and to public. "It not only imposes upon the publisher the additional rates upon a sectional basis," says Mr. Hughes, "but it makes necessary the added expense for the necessary zone classifications at a time when every economy in production and distribution is most important." We wish President Wilson, who opposed the zone system when Governor of New Jersey, had used his influence against it from the White House. With the nation at war there could not be a more ill-advised time for experimenting with the zone system. All who believe the law is unjust and destructive should urge their Senators and Congressmen to work for its repeal.

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



PAINT and SAVE MONEY

Mark X before subject that interests you
and Mail This Coupon to
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.
ADVERTISING DIVISION

WILMINGTON (L.W.) DELAWARE

Town & Country Paint	Book Finish Fabrikoid
Vitrolac Varnish	Fairfield Rubber Cloth
Flowkote Enamel	Industrial Dynamites
Ry. & Marine Paints	Blasting Powder
Antoxide Iron Paint	Blasting Supplies
Bridgeport Wood Finishes	Farm Explosives
Auto Enamel	Hunting
Industrial Paints & Varnish	Trapshooting
Sanitary Wall Finish	Anesthesia Ether
Py-ra-lin Toilet Goods	Leather Solutions
Challenge Collars	Soluble Cotton
Novelty Sheeting	Metal Lacquers
Transparent Sheeting	Wood Lacquers
Py-ra-lin Rods & Tubes	Mantel Dips
Py-ra-lin Pipe Bits	Pyroxylin Solvents
Py-ra-lin Specialties	Bronze Powders
Raynite Top Material	Commercial Acids
Motor Fabrikoid	Alums
Craftsman Fabrikoid	Pigment Bases
Truck Special Fabrikoid	Tar Distillates
Marine Special (U S Stand)	Py-ra-lin Enamel

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Business _____

Visit the Du Pont Products Store,
1105 Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J.

BUILDING materials have advanced in price. Labor is scarce and high. You could not today rebuild your present home for much less than double the price it cost you. So much more reason why you should fully protect your investment.

HARRISONS TOWN & COUNTRY PAINT

(A Du Pont Product)

will safeguard your home and save you money. It is durable paint made to withstand the ravages of time and hold its pleasing color.

Behind it stand 125 years of skill and experience. That's why it gives fullest value and service.

Check Town & Country Paint in the coupon. Send it in and get the full facts.

HARRISON WORKS

Owned and Operated by

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Wilmington Delaware

Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City

The Du Pont American Industries are:

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.	Explosives
Du Pont Fabrikoid Co., Wilmington, Del.	Leather Substitutes
Du Pont Chemical Works, Equitable Bldg., N. Y.	Pyroxylin & Coal Tar Chemicals
The Arlington Works, 725 B'way, N. Y.	Ivory Py-ra-lin and Cleanable Collars
Harrison Works, Philadelphia, Pa.	Paints, Pigments, Acids & Chemicals
Du Pont Dye Works, Wilmington, Del.	Dyes and Dye Bases

DU PONT

Campaigning in Eternal Winter

Photograph by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



War is nothing if not monotonous — at least to the trooper. But in Flanders and Picardy, Russia and the Balkans the march of the seasons at least brings a change in the color scheme. The Italian fights always amid the everlasting snow of high mountain peaks. After the war what a horde of Alpine guides will await the loose shekels of the American tourist, eager to view the spots where history has been made high above the clouds.

A Week of the War

By HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN

GENERAL FOCH has justified his selection as Supreme Commander of the Allied Armies. For the first time since his appointment he has had adequate reserves to deal with the German offensive, and the result looks like complete failure for the enemy. There seems little doubt that the German attack begun on July 15 on a front of about fifty-six miles between Chateau-Thierry and the Forest of Argonne was a major offensive operation, comparable to the great drive of March 21 and designed to produce decisive strategic results. In other words, as suggested here last week, this was the blow that must inevitably follow the victory of the Pan-Germans over Von Kuhlmann and other German political leaders, striving for a peace by understanding.

General Foch by the success of his brilliant counter-attack of July 18 has more than atoned for the initial advantages gained by the Germans who crossed the Marne, and has indeed put the entire German position in the salient between the Aisne and the Marne in very grave danger. Clearly to explain the meaning of General Foch's successful operation we must first set forth the situation preceding the German attack of July 15 and the initial stages of the enemy's advance. Following the comparative failure of the German offensive of June between Montdidier and Soissons, the Allies greatly strengthened their forces and positions along the semicircular front between Montdidier and Chateau-Thierry. By a series of successful local attacks between the Aisne and the Marne General Foch later improved his opportunities for future offensive operations along this section of front. It looks now as if the Germans found the Allies in too great force along this great semicircle defending Paris to see much promise of success here. Foch, moreover, had here the big advantage of concentrating from interior lines.

The German attack, therefore, was directed against the Allied front extending on both sides of Rheims from Chateau-Thierry to the Forest of Argonne. Part of the enemy's purpose was probably to flank the Allies out of Rheims, but the advance across the Marne, if successfully enlarged, also promised opportunities for a continuation of the drive against Paris down both sides of the river valley. When the Germans attacked vigorously along this fifty-six-mile front on July 15 they had apparently little of the advantage of surprise, which was so great a factor in their previous successes in Picardy, Flanders, and the Aisne. Their onset found the Allies well prepared and was met by a most effective artillery fire which indicated that the Allies had good information as to the German plans. To the east of Rheims the German gains were considerable and unimportant. To the west they forced the crossing of the river Marne at several points. Between Chateau-Thierry and Jaulgonne American troops holding this section of front immediately counter-attacked with vigor and success, hurling the Germans back across the river with heavy losses. East of Jaulgonne the Germans, operating against French troops interspersed with some Italian units, were more successful. They crossed the Marne at several points and were able to hold and enlarge their gains. The fighting along this section of front continued furiously for several days. The Allied troops counter-attacked with a vigor which indicated that General Foch was throwing in his reserves. The German advance was slow and costly and there was nothing remotely approaching that complete collapse of Allied resistance which marked the disastrous battles in Picardy and the Aisne. In fact, the German drive appeared to be almost checked and held south of the Marne when General Foch on July 18 attacked on a broad front extending from near Soissons to Chateau-Thierry.

Americans in Brilliant Counter-Offensive

The Franco-American troops who participated in this offensive undoubtedly gave the German Higher Command one of the most unpleasant surprises of the war. Their advance was swift and aggressive



THE NATION MOURNS HIM

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, with a smile on his face, brave and true, as he looked when training at Mineola, N. Y., to serve his country and to make the supreme sacrifice, if necessary. On July 14, while fighting two Boche airplanes in France his machine was downed behind the German lines, and he lost his life. The popular young officer's death was widely lamented and Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt received messages of sympathy from all over the world, including one from President Woodrow Wilson.

and during the single day of July 18 won more territory than the Germans had taken in the three previous days of the battle. At this writing only incomplete reports of General Foch's counter-offensive have been received, but it is clear that its success must be most disconcerting to the enemy. The maximum depth of penetration appears to have been near Soissons where an American division fought its way forward six miles to dominating heights within a mile of Soissons. Early reports claimed the capture of over six thousand prisoners and 100 guns by American forces alone. From the heights thus won in the first stage of the counter-offensive the Allies will be able to keep the railroad lines running out of Soissons to the south under constant and harassing artillery fire. The threat to the entire German system of communication and supply in the Marne salient is so serious that we must undoubtedly expect a most energetic counter-thrust by the enemy. Indeed, any further Allied advance in this direction would bring the Germans who have crossed the Marne face to face with the danger of precisely the same kind of disaster which overtook the Austrians who

crossed the river Piave in their recent ill-fated offensive. We must be on our guard, however, against expecting too much of General Foch's counter-offensive. The Germans still have large reserve forces intact and the crisis is so grave that they will unquestionably throw in every available man in the counter-thrust which they will inevitably make.

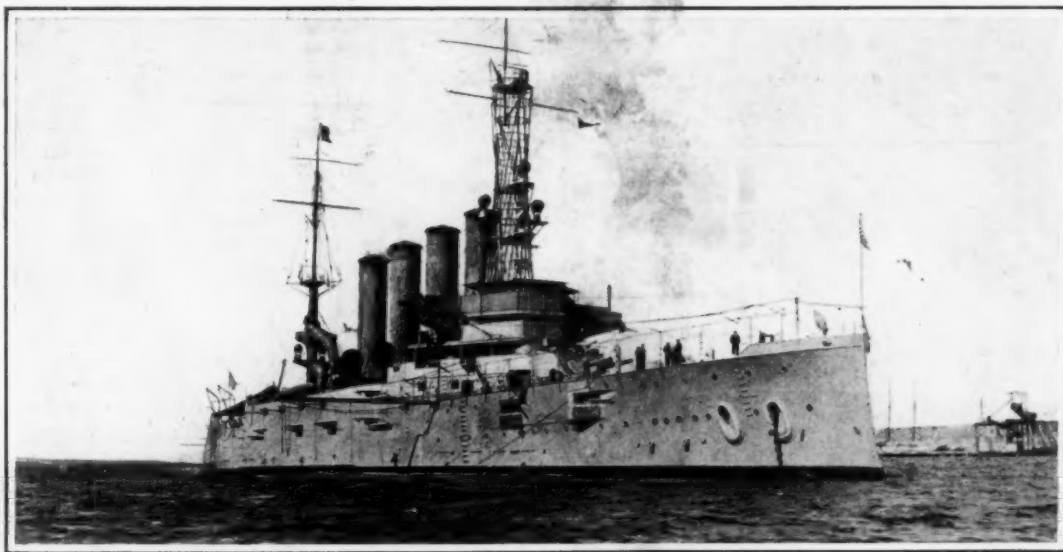
The outstanding and significant development in the present situation is that the initiative no longer rests wholly with the enemy but has been rapidly passing to the Allies. In previous battles of this year's campaign General Foch has been so hard put to it to stop the successive German advances that he has never had the necessary reserves for an effective counter-offensive. During the battle of Picardy the Germans driving on Amiens exposed their left flank while in a narrow salient giving an admirable opportunity for a counter-thrust. French troops did attack on the front between Lassigny and Noyon, but the necessary force and support was not behind their blow, and the Germans had little difficulty in warding it off. It was at this stage of the Battle of Picardy that everyone was wondering about Foch's so-called Army of Maneuver—which is merely another name for strategic reserve. The plain truth of the matter is that Foch needed every man of reserves he could spare to stop the German advance and had none left over for effective counter attack.

Good Omen for Future

Such considerations as those outlined above make General Foch's counter-offensive of July 18 one of the most significant episodes of the war. It augurs well for the future. It puts a final quietus on German hopes of winning a decisive military victory in the field. In all probability it ends the danger that Paris will be captured or brought under heavy bombardment by German artillery. And last but not least it marks the beginning of the end for Germany. The initiative having passed to the Allies, the very rapid development of American military resources insures that Germany can never win it back. If General Foch can maintain and enlarge his recent successes, and if the German drive across the Marne is now definitely checked, the political reaction in Germany may have an important effect upon the duration of the war. Von Kuhlmann told the German people that Germany could not hope to win peace by military victories. The Pan-Germans declared that the only way Germany could win peace was by the sword. General Foch's recent activities may help the German people to realize that Von Kuhlmann was right.

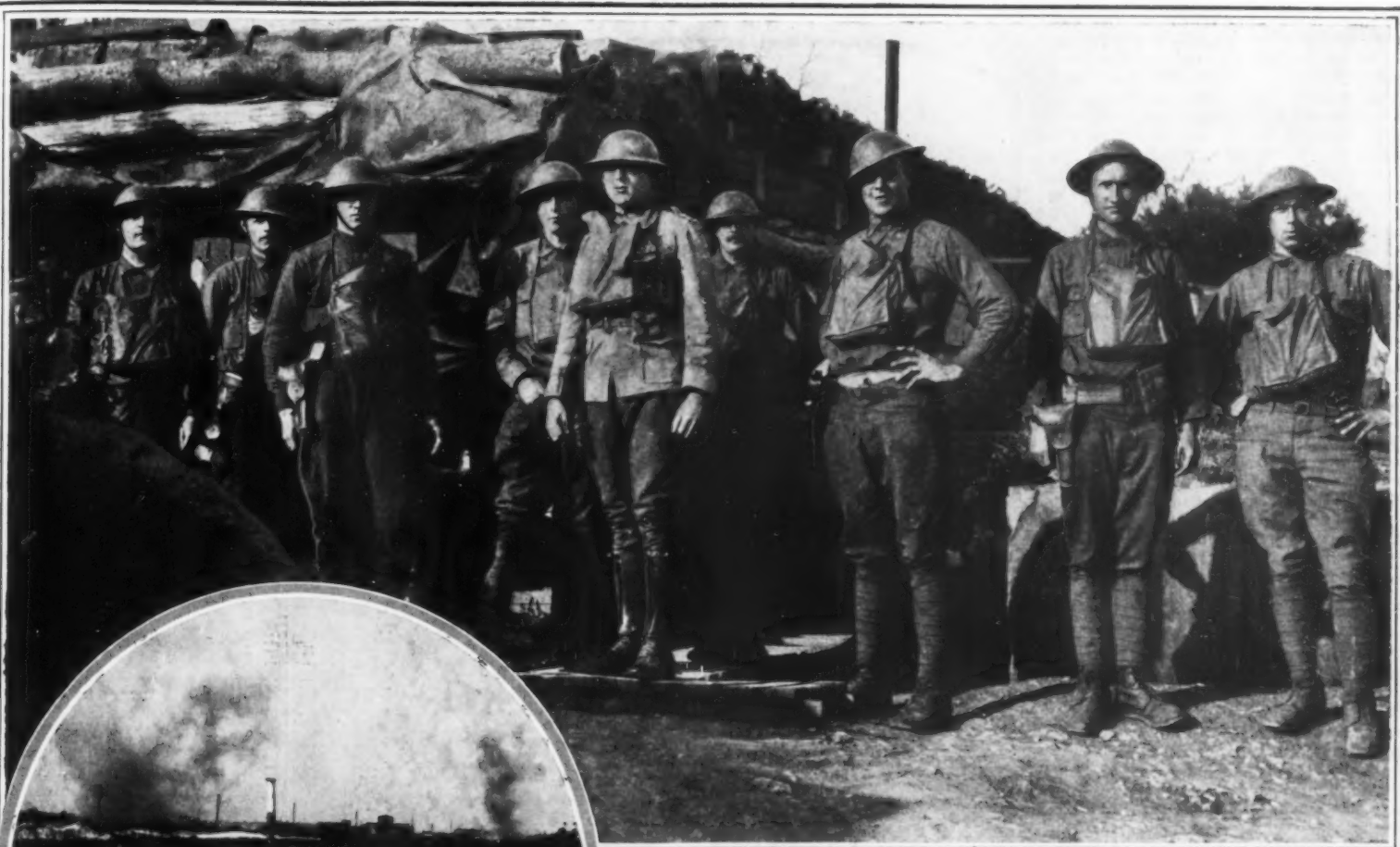
American Soldier Has Made Good

Not the least satisfactory part of recent operations is the really splendid conduct of the American troops engaged in battle. They have fought like veterans and the German newspapers will have to revise their estimate of the quality as well as the quantity of American armed assistance to the Allies. American troops have been engaged in sufficient quantities and under sufficiently varied conditions to make it clear that chance had no part in their earlier successes. They have been matched against the best German troops and have more than held their own. They have had the advantage, of course, of skilled French leadership and artillery co-operation. But even with these considerations given due weight it cannot be too emphatically stated that the American soldier has made good in France. The bravery and the efficiency of Uncle Sam's fighting men, of whom over 200,000 have been in action, has inspired the French soldiers and the French people with new courage and hope. The French armies are carrying on with an energy and a determination that sustain their best traditions. Everywhere in France it is believed that the tide of the war has at last turned against the Huns, and for this full credit is given to American participation in the struggle.



The first large American warship lost during this war. The armored cruiser, *San Diego*, which was blown up and sunk on July 18th off Fire Island, N. Y., about fifty miles from New York harbor. The disaster was variously ascribed to a torpedo fired by a submarine, a floating mine, the bursting of the boiler, and the explosion of a powder magazine. The mine theory was most in favor. The vessel, formerly named the *California*, was of 13,680 tons, cost over \$5,000,000, carried 40 guns (including four 8-inch ones) and three torpedo tubes. Of the 1255 officers and men aboard over 60 probably perished. After the disaster the sea along the Atlantic coast was "combed" for possible mines or submarines. An explosion in the boiler room of the *San Diego* in 1915 killed nine men.

Between Chateau-Thierry and Verdun



INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

Americans of the corps that have been engaged in driving the Germans back after their *n*th attempt to stay across the Marne are getting used to gas and gas defense. They carry their masks around in bags hung on their chests with the *savoir faire* of veterans. Gas is becoming one of the biggest elements of the war, and the United States is mastering its present intricacies.



BRITISH PICTORIAL FROM INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

One of the best things to do when a big shell bursts in one's vicinity is to diminish said vicinity by striking the ground like a shadow, thus correspondingly reducing the expectancy of flying shrapnel. This Tommy did not have time to crawl into the neighboring crater, so he did the next best thing.

INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

French Colonials, from Morocco and points Nileward, form the life-line between many a regiment of front-line poilus and reserve-line cooks during a vigorous strafing of the pestilent squareheads. Portable stoves that cook stews while they trundle along approach the fighters closely—thenceforward the hot salvation must be carried by bearers.



THE Dominion of Canada has reached the stage where it has been found absolutely necessary to conserve all man-power, not only for present war purposes but also for the national needs which will follow when hostilities have ceased. Probably stern necessity has forced the government to use to the limit the productive power of the whole population, but certain it is that the problem is being courageously met, and for the most part the plans already in effect have resulted in more than ordinary success. The creation of the new Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and the recent plan of holding a national registration of the whole adult population are actions which were, to a large extent, forced on the government for the purposes of war, rather than for the purposes of peace. Yet the results achieved will to a very large extent help in the work of reconstruction when "Johnny Canuck" comes marching home.

A brief history of the work of handling the invalided soldiers will serve to show how the work has developed and how the needs have been met.

Early in 1915, when the problem of the returned soldiers began to first manifest itself, the government created a special royal commission, which was designated as the Military Hospitals Commission. At that time the problem of according the best possible medical treatment to the invalided men was the one which was uppermost in the minds of the authorities. The Military Hospitals Commission was created primarily to deal with the provision for hospital accommodation, and with the treatment and care of the returned sick and wounded. During the early months of 1915 it was thought that a large number of small convalescent homes would be the best method of meeting the situation, but as the number of returning men increased, it became generally recognized that these isolated and scattered homes would not make for the most efficient and economical administration.

It was also found as the work developed that some measure of discipline was necessary, and, with this end in view, the Military Hospitals Commission Command, whose officers were seconded from the Militia Department, was created in June of 1916.

This provided for the creation, direction and operation of a special casualty command consisting of men who had returned invalided from the front and convalescents from overseas battalions. It was made a part of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces for home service and for administration and general orders, and was under the Military Hospitals Commission.

Up to March of this year, the medical service was made up partly of civilian and partly of military doctors, the latter being members of the Canadian Army Medical Corps. In March, 1918, this arrangement was canceled and the whole hospital administration of all military hospitals was transferred for absolute control to the Department of Militia and Defense. However, the initial work of the Military Hospitals Commission had broken considerable ground and prepared the way for a number of future activities which are now in successful operation. The year 1915 opened with approximately 2,500 men on the strength of the commission, and, as the number was rapidly increasing, plans were immediately prepared for the erection of a chain of hospitals from coast to coast, the accommodation in each hospital varying from 300 beds upward.

The putting into effect of this program meant the ultimate elimination, although gradual, of the small units which had first been established. This program also included the erection of sanatoria for the treatment of the tubercular patients. The commission followed the general policy of

Made-Over Men

By OWEN E. MCGILLICUDDY



The back-to-the-land movement in Canada is being popularly endorsed by returned soldiers, who in trench life have acquired a pronounced love for the open. Here they are being instructed in the ways of a tractor on the great wheat-fields near Calgary.



In a government technical school at London, these convalescent soldiers are undergoing occupation-therapy treatment in a woodworking class, that is their medical treatment continues while their training for after-war life and practical work is put into practice.



A soldiers' class in motor-mechanics in a Nova Scotia sanatorium run under the supervision of the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada. Here the tuberculous soldier is trained in vocations limited in number because exposure and strain must be avoided.



The Canadian National Institute for the Blind has undertaken the task of re-educating the Dominion's blinded soldiers, while the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment of the Canadian Government is furnishing trained instructors for the work. Above is shown a basketry class with some of the finished products of the blinded soldiers in the foreground. Many blind persons become exceedingly skillful in this sort of work.

utilizing, as far as possible, existing sanatoria and the increasing of the hospitals only when it became necessary to meet the requirements. The contention was made that money expended by the federal government should, as far as possible, be expended on those institutions already existing so that the resultant additional structures would ultimately enure to the benefit of the province in which the institution was located. In many instances, the provincial governments co-operated with the commission by substantial grants. It was not long before a number of provincial hospitals for the insane, and other curative institutions, were placed at the disposal of the commission and converted into active treatment and convalescent hospitals for suffering soldiers.

The commission had only been in existence for some months when it was discovered that the problem was rapidly expanding in many new directions. It was found, as the men continued to come back in large numbers, that there were many men so disabled, that they would be unable to follow their former occupation, and that some adequate provision would have to be made by the government to meet the situation. Provision was therefore made by order-in-council for the creation of a Vocational Branch to be attached to the commission, having charge of the work for training disabled men for future industrial activities.

The development of the vocational training from its inception has been one of evolution. It was thought at first that the technical schools of the country and the general run of school teachers would be the best mediums for training the men. Later it developed that the training afforded by these technical schools was entirely too limited in its scope, inasmuch as the number of occupations for which training was provided were too few.

To continue under these circumstances would have resulted in the diluting of the labor market with a very large number of men trained in a few trades. Moreover, it would have undoubtedly resulted in placing these men in competition with themselves on discharge. Industrial surveys, however, are now provided for this work and the main work of the vocational training is divided into two major departments commonly known as (1) Occupational Therapy, and (2) Industrial Re-education. The former deals solely with the curative side of the patient's life by providing him with interesting industry for employing

his mind and hands during the convalescent period when his bodily ills would otherwise very much depress him. The second department deals with him after discharge from the hospital, and prepares him for taking some place in the general industrial life of the community, the training being of a tutorial character and harmonizing with his needs and requirements.

In March, 1918, owing to the difficulties which were being experienced in dual administration by the Canadian Army Medical Corps and the commission, and owing to the necessity for creating a department that would deal with the civilian problem of the returned men, a readjustment in the work was made necessary. All military hospitals, active and convalescent, other than those at Guelph, Whitby, and Saskatoon, were turned over to the Department of Militia and Defense to be operated under the direction of the Army Medical Corps. To these hospitals men returning from overseas are admitted for treatment and held there until such a time as their cases are diagnosed, or medical finality in the sense of a man being found unfit for service has been reached. All incurables, paralytics, mental deficient, epileptics, tubercular and insane patients are transferred to the care of what is now known as the Invalided Soldiers' Commission.

Continued on page 161

Our Obligation to Our War Cripples

By KATHLEEN HILLS

AMERICA, with the prospect of an army of from five to ten millions when peace is declared, of whom five per cent. will be permanently disabled; America, with nearly one million men on the firing line today, has as yet scarcely raised a hand to re-educate these salvaged economic units that they may take their places in her industrial war after the war. Already wrecked atoms of humanity are beginning to stream back from the battlefields of France, and these will become a river pouring into the industrial ocean of American life. Shall it be a river of unrest, of discontented men ready to spread the virus of disaffection for life and country, or shall we make of it a river of co-operative help which shall be a potent factor in the future of America? It is fitting that these men who have so sacrificed for their country shall be given a proud place in its economic development.

Although Germany's system of readjusting soldiers to civil life was in operation within a few days after Emperor Wilhelm started the war, not until America had been in the conflict nearly a year were our initial steps taken in the problem of rehabilitating disabled soldiers. Then the Secretary of War instructed the Surgeon-General of the Army to call a conference to discuss the matter and recommend a bill for presentation to Congress. This conference was held in Washington on January 14, 1918, at least six months after our first casualties were reported from France. After several conferences a meeting was held on January 21st, at which the committee brought in the draft of a bill for submission to Congress, calling for the creation of an inter-departmental commission to be known as the Board of Vocational Rehabilitation. This bill, appropriating \$10,000,000 to the cause, was arbitrary in its demands that crippled soldiers be compelled to attend vocational training schools and left little to the individual taste as to what should be the crippled soldier's future calling. His method of earning a livelihood was to be "prescribed" and proper courses for his training provided with compensation while learning. On April 8, 1918, one year after the declaration of war against Germany, a revised bill for the re-education of men crippled in the service of humanity under the Stars and Stripes was introduced in Congress by Hoke Smith of Georgia, was passed, and was signed by the President June 27th. It provides that the re-education of the cripple shall not be a matter of compulsion, but a matter of choice in which the full co-operation of the disabled soldier is obtained, so he will work with zest to re-establish himself in his place in the world's activities.

That this matter of personal liberty in the re-education of the cripple is a big factor has been proved by the experiences of our allies, and that we realize it to a great extent is apparent from the plan of procedure which is now being followed. The accompanying outline will give more concisely and clearly than I can give it in text, the procedure followed in connection with this rehabilitation work, beginning at the front. It shows at a glance that from the time a man is wounded on the firing line and taken to a dressing station he is transferred from military to medical command under the Surgeon-General's



France has re-educated many disabled soldiers for farm work. On the left is shown an arm appliance for agricultural implements adopted by the professional school for French wounded at Montpellier. On the right is shown an arm appliance for industrial work. These are for utilitarian purposes and are replaced in leisure hours by neat artificial arms.



eral's department. There every attention is given his medical need. When he is taken back to the base hospital, treatment becomes more generalized. Besides medical and surgical treatment, the patient under the Surgeon-General's department receives consideration as regards occupational therapy, functional therapy, bedside work, ward work and workshop work toward his re-education designed to fit his particular form of crippling. At this hospital is first injected advisory, psychological and vocational guidance by a civilian. What, you ask, is the part of a civilian anywhere in the fighting zone? In this particular case his part is to undo the work, as the man faces re-entering civil life, that the military authorities built up as the man became a soldier.

Military life produces the automaton man, robbed of individuality and makes for massed efficiency. Soldiers think, act, and have their being, not in individual ways, but as concerns the great welfare of the greatest number. All these barriers to the development of the individual after discharge from the service must be broken down as the man faces civilian life. While

the medical treatment is intensive the vocational education is slight; as the medical treatment lessens in degree, the vocational education becomes more pronounced, so that while at the convalescent hospital the work of the Surgeon-General and the Vocational Educator are of equal importance, until the line of discharge is reached. If the patient is returned to active or limited service, he again goes under strict military discipline; if he is discharged from service, vocational education assumes larger proportions in his life. He receives an honorable discharge with war risk compensation, and is given an opportunity for training under the Federal Board of Vocational Education, and when he is fitted to resume life's burdens, the Government will see to it that he is given a job. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the word "opportunity," for so far the man has not been compelled to take any vocational re-education work laid down by the Government, no matter how necessary to his welfare it may be.

Right here is where the home folks will have the greatest chance to help their country, for on them will devolve the duty of getting the returned soldier in the right frame of mind to accept the part in life Fate has meted out to him, and to make him see that despite his handicaps life offers many compensations. The mother of the soldier who has given his life for his country has finished her work; not so with the mother of the returned cripple not so with his wife, his sister or his sweetheart. On these women will fall the burden of convincing their loved one that whatever he has done for his country will be minimized by just so much as he throws on the country to do for him afterward; that he still has a standard of duty to his country to maintain.

In the fight of the crippled soldier to regain some of life's lost chances, the public, too, has no small part to play. In the past the attitude of the public has been a greater handicap to the cripple than his physical disability. Assuming him to be helpless, the public, in its unwise expressions of sympathy, has persuaded him to

Continued on page 160

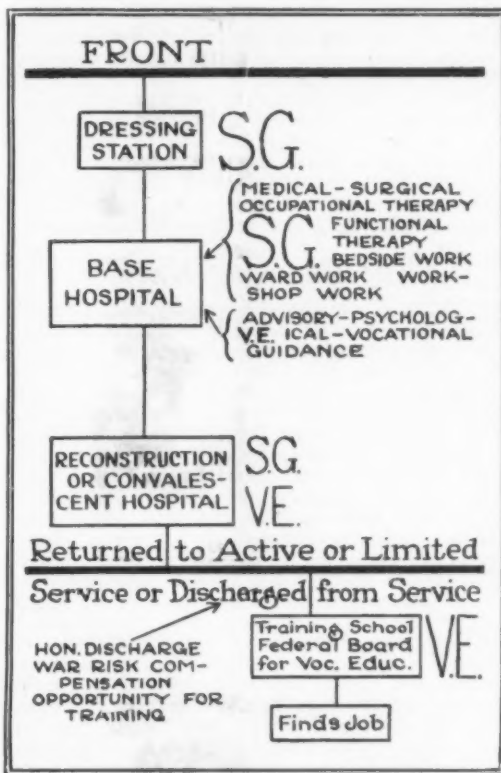
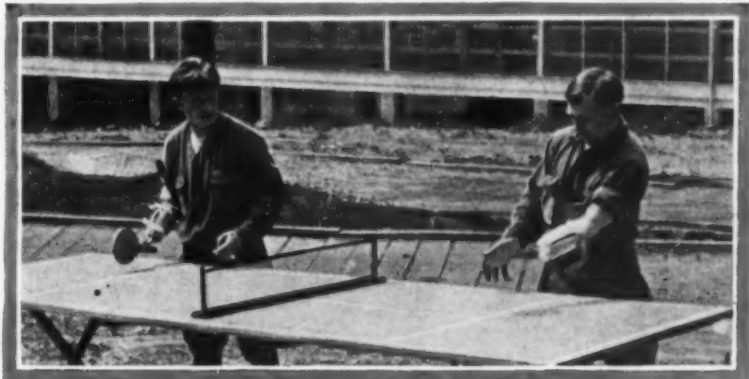


Chart showing the co-operation between the Surgeon-General's Dept. and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, as applied to the reconstruction and re-education of maimed soldiers.



The first stage of re-educating the war-cripple is to pleasantly occupy his mind while teaching him. Two of our boys returned from France without hands are seen learning at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, how to use a flexible appliance. They are as interested as if it were a game.



A class in monotype castor runners, machinists and keyboard operators learning trades at the Red Cross Institute for Crippled Soldiers in New York City. This is the first school in America for re-educating war cripples, for which little preparation has been made by the Government.

Norman Hapgood's Page

On this page Mr. Hapgood presents bi-weekly his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times. Quite often Mr. Hapgood's opinions



may differ widely from those of the editor of Leslie's, so by mutual consent he and the editor of Leslie's "disclaim all responsibility" for each other's expression of opinion.

Memories of Mitchel

TO see John Purroy Mitchel closely was to feel affectionately toward him. Generous ardor, courage, directness led him quickly to the hearts of his friends. His dauntlessness was his making and his undoing. A statesman of thirty-eight, subject to devastating headaches, should not have been an aviator; but the unmanageable chivalry that led to his death was the quality that made him the superb civic fighter of whom we are so proud. He followed his impulse, sometimes against discretion. The only thing his impulse would yield to was duty. Never shall I forget a dinner that he and I had alone in the summer of 1916, on the question of his running again. Everything led him away from it. He was tired. He wanted to get started in his profession, before his strength had been too much sapped. His whole public interest had gone over to preparedness. Also he believed he had made too many enemies. My argument was: "What does your private career matter, your happiness, your preferences? Your job is to carry the banner, win or lose." That was the kind of appeal to which he was never deaf. I wish now I had not made the effort, but there were things I did not foresee. Some of them this is not the time to mention, but the big error was in my estimate of the New York public. I believed that when our public was again really awakened it would not be blinded by pique or political bunk but would rally to the best mayor who had ever served it. How stupid was my optimism needs no proving now. John Mitchel is in his grave—his stirring efficiency, his instant courage, his entire loyalty—and the second city in the world is sunning itself in the countenance of a Hyman. John Mitchel's life was full and bold. The loss is ours.

Star Dust

DOES the editor of the Indianapolis *Star* know how to read? Few people do, no matter how much print is taken in by their eyes. The *Star* discusses, legitimately enough, the views of a high Government official, as quoted by me, and incidentally throws in this: "Norman Hapgood, who is writing for LESLIE'S WEEKLY, on which standpat, high-tariff paper, incidentally, he can hardly feel at home." If our Indianapolis editor could read he would understand that it is because LESLIE'S political and economic opinions differ from mine (and are therefore benighted) that I have special relish in the opportunity to shed light. LESLIE'S has a circulation of over half a million. That means several times as many readers. If these readers are living in the age of Mark Hanna, all the more reason for me to bring them the new word. I am not editing LESLIE'S, nor am I a staff man expressing its opinions. The editor of that weekly had the bold and original idea of showing his readers both sides, and I happened to be selected to represent the side of absolute reason. If the Indianapolis *Star* wishes also to employ somebody to lead its readers up the heights of truth, let the editor send me word and I will nominate somebody to help the good work along.

Fear

IF we stand by liberty we shall win this war. Our only chance of losing it lies in our fear of liberty. I say it with regret, but we Americans fear political free hinking more than the British do. Our I. W. W. orators do not suit my taste, but I do not therefore fear to treat them fairly. Of the absolute right of free speech Daniel Webster said: "This high Constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise in all places in time of war, in time of peace, and at all times." And as we face the I. W. W. trials let us remember Lincoln: "The man who will not investigate both sides of a question is dishonest." And if to defend oppression you fall back on the justice of our cause we answer with Mill: "The best government has no more title to it than the worst. It is noxious, and more noxious, when exerted in accordance with public opinion than when in opposition to it." Crowds have a perfect right to burn Hearst newspapers if they pay for them and like to burn them. But they have no moral right to prevent the sale of them. If the papers break the Government's orders they can be

suppressed by the Government. To forbid their circulation by local ordinance based on dislike of their opinions is tyranny. These newspapers have scolded bitterly at England, and I think England the leader of civilization, yet I have no fear of Hearst's being free to thumb his nose at the lion. So the I. W. W. to my taste talks much rubbish, but not so much, or such dangerous, rubbish as those who would hang men not for what they are proved to have done but for what their opinions might conceivably lead them to do.

German Commerce Plans

GREAT BRITAIN and Germany are the two countries most alive to the truth that the time to prepare for after-the-war prosperity is now. The *Berliner Tageblatt* has given some exact light recently on the Government's plans, in addition to those which I have already described. In shipping much will be left to individual enterprise, although what imports are favored (that is to say, the division of space) is to be dictated by the Government. The textile industry is to be most strictly controlled, because of the expected shortage of raw materials, England having shown, for example, her intention of purchasing the wool yields of Australia and South Africa. Cotton, wool, jute, hemp, flax, and silk will be controlled both as regards furnishing raw material and as dividing the manufacture. Groceries, rubber, fats, oils, hides, and leather are to be organized also by the Government. Over each industry will be a general organization relating the business men to the Government.

The Changing World

GERMANY has formed a company, with a capital of about a million dollars, to organize an information service after the war (1) in foreign countries with regard to Germany and (2) in Germany with regard to foreign countries. The results will be written in five languages for the world's press. The company will work in harmony with the German Philosophic Society, a propaganda association formed in 1876. Meantime the Corporation for Domestic and Foreign Undertakings with a capital of about five million dollars stands ready to take over business started by German foreign merchants, when such enterprises are in trouble. Italy is also taking time by the forelock. The Government has created a central and two auxiliary committees to study the transition from war to peace, on its commercial and agricultural sides, as well as on the social and political. Italy is already studying the utilization of waste and by-products. Sawdust is largely used for fuel in north Italy. Oil, tar, charcoal, etc., formerly imported, are now more freely produced than before the war. Attention is also being more sharply given to water-power, on which much of Italy's future depends.

There is talk of an agreement by which the three Scandinavian countries could distribute water-power more effectively, thus enabling Denmark, which lacks water-power of her own, to extend her industry through the resources of Sweden and especially of Norway. In May last the Norwegian Government appropriated four million dollars to acquire the power plant at Glomfjord, which it will lease at published rates. Swedish rural societies are taking a hand in distribution of power in country districts. A company is to develop the power of Iceland. Thus various countries plan business bustling with all the energy the war has left.

French Thrift

IF France lacks the business enterprise of Germany and England she has an unfailing economic asset in her famous thrift. While the peasants and industrial laborers have been paying 100 per cent. more for living expenses than before the war, and while they have been taking up liberty loans, they have at the same time been increasing their deposits in some savings banks, and I think their total deposits. For culture, in the deepest sense, France stands at the head of the great nations, and real culture cannot exist without economy. Waste is barbarism. A Frenchman would despise the waste that many of our people take for freedom and magnificence.

Man's Foresight

LET us begin these remarks with a quotation from William Shakespeare:

Man, proud man,
Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd.

In 1913 the New York *Times* called William the Second "a wise and aggressive ruler, an intellectual force strongly exerted for the advancement of German industry, art, and literature," and also a man "who has devoted himself consistently and tirelessly to the preservation of peace." The *Times* explained that it was speaking conviction, not idle compliment, and it supported itself with Butler. See infra. In the same year of grace Theodore Roosevelt declared: "The one man outside this country from whom I obtained help in bringing about the Peace of Portsmouth was his majesty William II." What the Colonel thinks of forcing the Peace of Portsmouth is now not relevant and leads to delicate ground. I am discussing those grand old subjects, history and human infallibility. William H. Taft spoke thus: "He has been, in the last quarter of a century, the greatest single individual force in the practical maintenance of peace in the world."

Those were two heads of one of our great parties. Let us take another man, politician though college president. Nicholas Murray Butler cleared his throat and promulgated that what William had done "rises almost to the heights of the miraculous," and he added: "If the German Emperor had not been born to monarchy, he would have been chosen monarch—or chief executive—by popular vote of any modern people among whom his lot might have been cast." Mr. Butler explained that only the favored few knew about this marvelous record. The many could know only when the inside facts came to be published. See Shakespeare, not only supra but also here and there; as Hamlet on "What a piece of work is a man," Prospero on the structure of the world, and Macbeth on "nothing is but what is not."

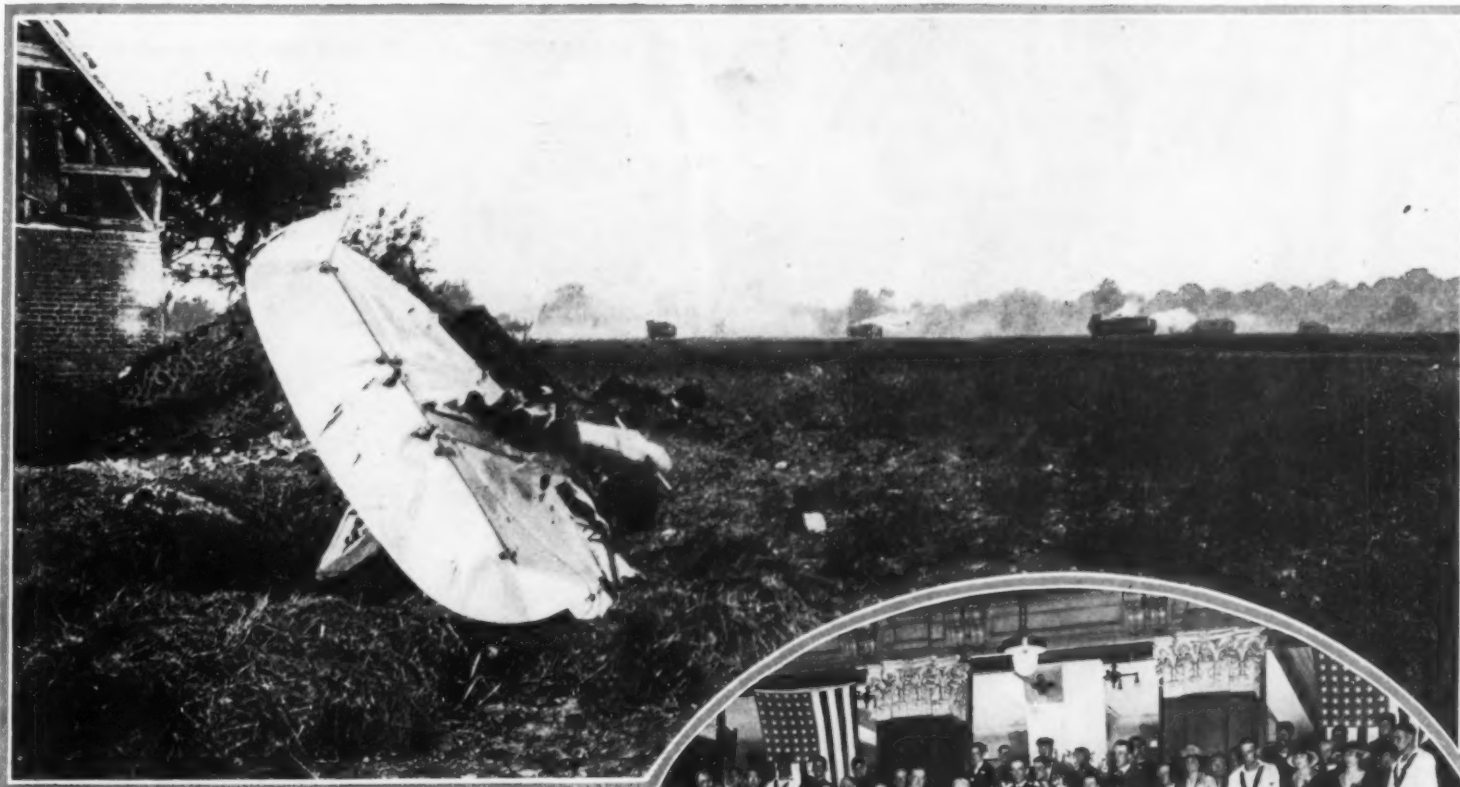
Tolerance and Security

THE above essay on man and his insight was planned to lead to one on security. Tolerance is a source of power, not of weakness. Strangely enough, but it is true, we are more likely to win the war if we are tolerant and intelligent than if we are bigoted. We can learn much from England. Even she exhibits war mania, as in the Maud Allen farce, but in the main, after four years of war, she leads us all in tolerance. A friend of mine has just returned from an important mission to England and France. His judgment on conditions now is the same that mine was when I returned seven months ago. "England," he says, "is the freest country in the world. They can fight there with less suppression of opinion than elsewhere. They can do new things without sacrificing the old." It is not a new quality in the British. Even while they fought Napoleon the sterling insistence on free speech remained. No man came out of that struggle with a finer glory than Fox, and he insisted on tearing off the masks, as when he said ironically to Burke: "Make peace with no man of whose good conduct you are not satisfied, but make an alliance with any man, no matter how profligate or faithless he may be." What kind of a Bolshevik would our American papers call Fox if they heard his words about war-aims when their country was in a death-grapple? He said:

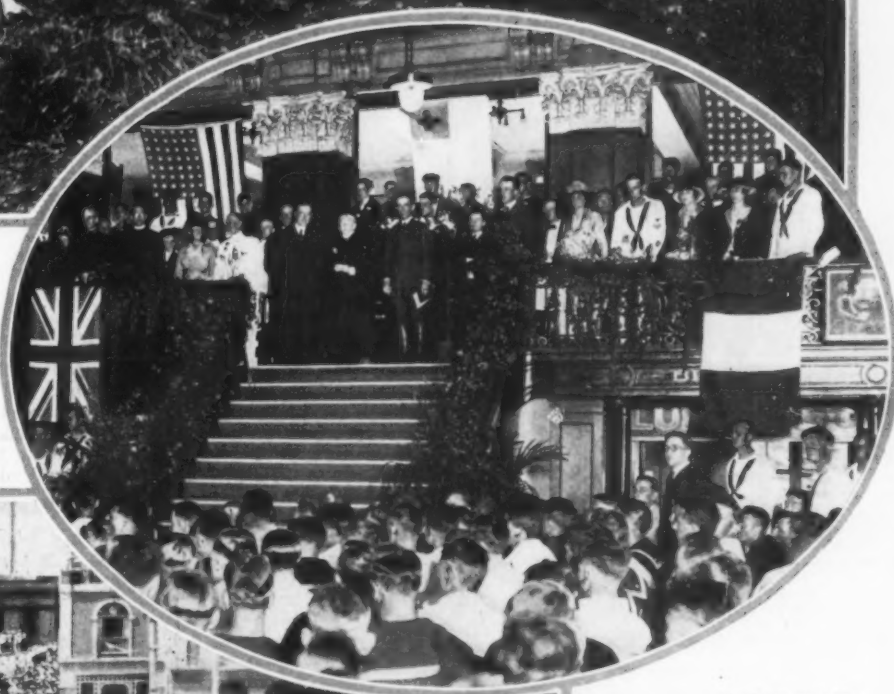
Nothing short of a state of absolute perfection in all things, which none but a lunatic is extravagant enough to expect, would justify the hope of perfect security in a treaty. All that can rationally be looked forward to is probable security; that is to say, the security which arises from its being the interest of the other contracting party not to break its engagements.

That is the gist. A secure peace is a peace that no country has any plausible or foreseeable temptation to break: not Germany, not Russia, not England nor France. One term in that security is no forcible annexations, west or east, in Belgium or in Russia; the other is the League of Nations. There is no third.

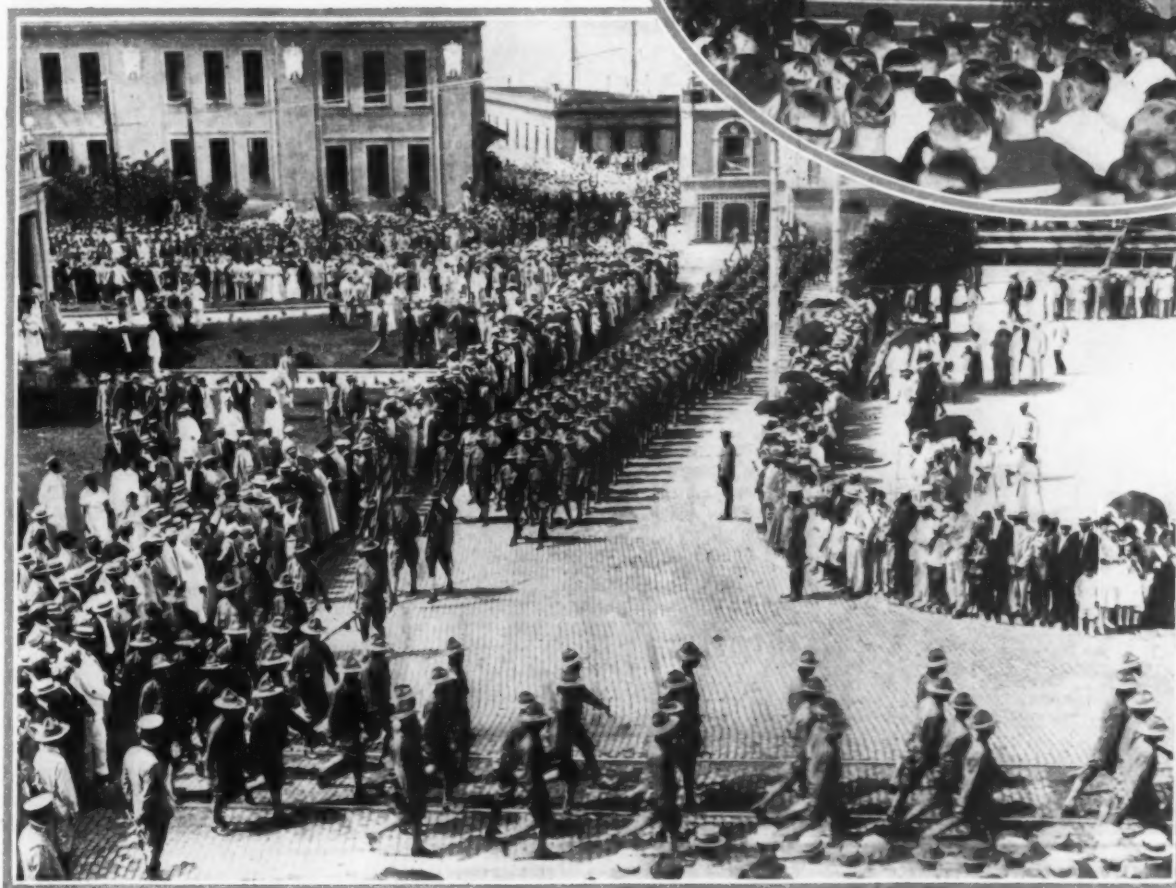
The War and Its Echoes



UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD
The French tanks won a signal victory on June 11th in a counter-attack on the Huns between Avre and Metz. They are shown here clearing the edge of a wood just south of Belloy. In the foreground is the detached back part of a German airplane just brought down by a French flyer after a fierce aerial fight.



COURTESY OF ASSOCIATION MEN
The militant patriotism of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is consistent with his type of religion. That he is popular with the men of the service was shown by the splendid reception tendered him when he addressed the Navy Y. M. C. A. recently at Norfolk.



UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD
Porto Rico, not to be outdone in its celebration of America's birthday, took occasion this year to show the motherland its fealty. San Juan's 24-hour pageant on the Fourth of July included many features, but none was more enthusiastically received than the parade of the Porto Ricans in the service of Uncle Sam.

Our War Birds in Italy

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



"Ground work" at a hydroplane camp in Italy where American aviators are being trained. Men making records of the flights.



The old stick is still in demand at off moments with the American members of the big flying school. Nothing equals a baseball game in making a far-from-home son of Uncle Sam happy, and tuning up his morale.

Men in training at the hydroplane camp busy on the observation platforms. The lookouts on the left are Americans. One man from each class follows a machine with glasses to study the flight and to give warning in case of accident. The practice obtained at this aviation school is thorough and the American boys speedily become proficient. There is friendly rivalry between the American and the Italian pupils.



After an extended aerial voyage in this fine hydroplane, Mr. Hare wrote: "I pronounced this speedy and powerful machine some bird when flying high enough, but it's a shaky thriller when she starts to light and until she is fairly level on the water, when she glides in like a breeze."



It took a ten-man-power human engine to pull this big bird ashore after a truck had been placed under it. If the war lasts long enough some kind of machinery to do this work will doubtless be installed.

Jimmy Hare, always ready for any adventure that promises good "shooting," is seen here about to test an American flying man's skill. Mr. Hare suggested to the pilot to keep on as even a keel as possible while he made pictures. "And he did—not," Mr. Hare says, "but anyhow I enjoyed it"

The Alpini's Life in the Clouds

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



Because of the wonderful, clear atmosphere high in the Alps, the heliograph has perhaps there attained its greatest usefulness in this war. Its lightness and portability make the apparatus particularly suited for military operations in regions where supplies are not readily available. The operator is sending a long-distance flash message.



Again the rarefied atmosphere is an asset to the Italian, for the aircraft of the enemy cannot so well hide behind cloud-banks, and fogs are seldom seen after the early morning mists have burnt away. This anti-aircraft gun in operation far above the clouds is making an enemy uncomfortable.



One of the wonders of the Italian campaign is the way obstacles of nature have been overcome. This mode of travel may be quick and marked by novelty, but it has drawbacks even for the most venturesome spirit.



The stupendous problem of getting food to the Italian troopers, miles high in the air, is not complicated by running the prohibition gauntlet. To the Italian, wine is as necessary as water. Here are both beverages ready for the journey up the Alps.



Waiting their turn for the ride through the air on the "teleferica," shown at the left. This is a car attached to a wire suspended from another sloping wire by friction wheels. The trip means little to those who are used to it. Hence the composure of the group.

"Woodpecking" Huns

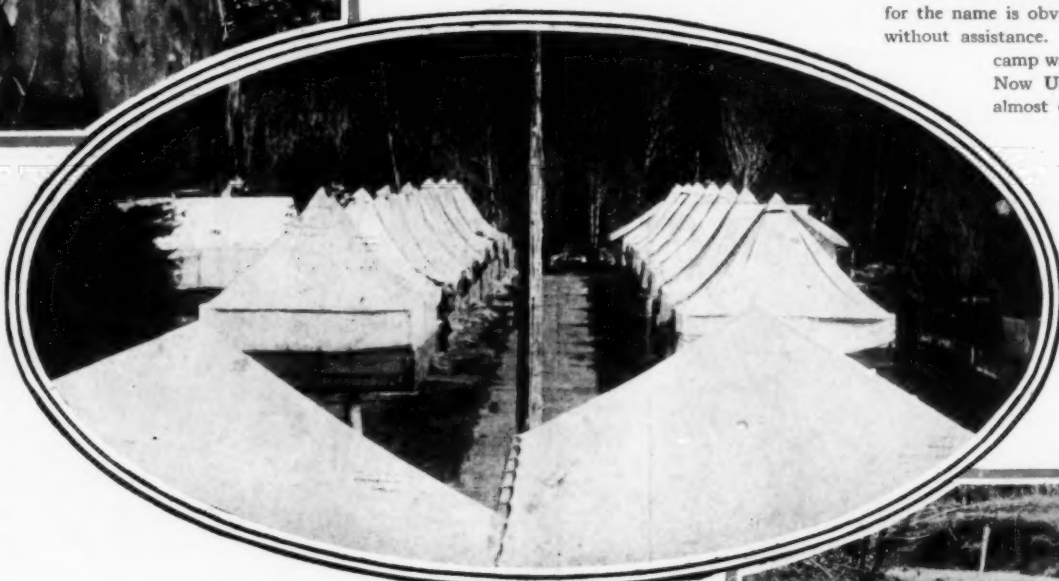
Exclusive Photographs by D. H. HAMILTON



Spruce is a necessity in the manufacture of airplanes. The record our boys make in the air in France will depend largely on what the "woodpeckers" in Uncle Sam's spruce camps do on this side of the Atlantic. They are no laggards and the forests of the Northwest are offering inexhaustible quantities of spruce for the fight against the Kaiser. The giant specimen above measured 9 ft. 4 in. across.



Waterproof trousers worn in the woods during the rainy season by the soldiers serving in Uncle Sam's "Spruce Brigade." They are made of heavy duck soaked in paraffin. Popularly they are known as "tin-pants." The reason for the name is obvious—the trousers stand without assistance. Formerly the lumber camp was a good "crap" center. Now Uncle Sam has provided almost every camp with a baseball outfit, a recreation tent where all kinds of games and good reading matter can be had and has forbidden crap-shooting.



The typical Washington spruce camp is a picturesque sight, set deep in the forest. It has running water, shower baths, up-to-date kitchens, storerooms and commissaries. The 16x16 square tents are each equipped with a sheet-iron stove to guard against winter's onslaughts.



The soldier makes a good lumberman, but he gets many a ducking before he learns to "ride the log" with agility. Soon they will be staging meets with the old time drivers.



The "crik" almost blocked with 22-foot lengths of spruce, awaiting high water so they can be driven to the mill or the shipping point, for the journey to the airplane plant.

Behind the Scenes at Camp

By EDWIN A. GOEWEY

Drawings by C. LE ROY BALDRIDGE, Staff War Artist



The jazz musician is the cheer-up leader of every company.

WAR never was and never will be anything better than General Sherman said it was; and the Germans and their allies, following the dictates of their diabolical kultur, have demonstrated that it can be made even more terrible.

But, and 'tis most fortunate that it is so, there is a lighter side to the war game, a side which is both human and humane, and one in which good fellowship and temporary gaiety camouflage that which is stern and terrible. And this brighter and sunnier side is to be found principally in the training camps and cantonments throughout the United States, where the conscripted masses of young manhood, drawn from all of life's devious walks, are molded into the splendid American soldier.

It has been the custom, ever since the first politician of this country took the stump, to refer, when speaking of the commingling of any considerable body of the resident population, to the "melting-pot" and its blending of ideas, ideals and customs, ultimately resulting in the betterment of all concerned. However, the poor old "melting-pot" has been greatly overworked, and candor compels the statement that in most instances the amalgamation was anything but the success the spellbinders would have us believe.

But the sentimental writers, in dilating upon the work done at the training camps, have pulled the ancient "melting-pot" from the shelf, brushed

If similes must be used, let us say that the training camps represent a magnificent union of effort; a splendid consolidation of action.

A most important question is, how is this striking and imposing military product turned out? By strict discipline, compliance with hard and fast rules, obedience to and respect for authority? Yes, but these things do not constitute all of the training. The American camp is no Prussian "hog drive," in which men are treated with less consideration than animals, and in which all privates are taught that individuality and initiative must be subordinated to inflexible discipline.

The American warrior is brought to a wonderfully high degree of efficiency because, while made to comprehend that discipline and respect for authority are absolutely necessary, he is encouraged constantly to respect his individual manhood, and made to understand that his officers are his best friends, not driving him willy nilly, but working with and for him.

The writer has studied conditions surrounding the American soldier in this country ever since those memorable days in 1917 when he listened to the President declare that the time had arrived when the United States must enter the lists on the sides of the Entente Allies that civilization might be preserved; and watched the pacifists, fighting in the last ditch to further protect those who had sent the Lusitania to the ocean's bottom and outraged and murdered



Vaudeville entertainers of a kind are found even among the forces of the camp cook.



Cleaning his rifle for inspection—the necessary, but tedious, task which is never ended.



The smart recruit, fresh from home, and the fighting doughboy, after a few weeks in camp.



The irrepressible army storyteller who "served through that Mexican campaign."

away the dust and cobwebs and endeavored to make it again do duty in the circumstances. Its use, however, as applied to those places in which our young men are trained and fitted for service upon the European battle-fields is a misnomer.

To be sure the men assembled there are from all walks, they represent by birth and descent practically every race upon the globe, and, in education, culture, manners and intelligence, differ as greatly as the colors of Joseph's coat. But the greatest contrast between them and any other great assemblage of persons upon these shores is that they have come together for a common purpose and with the intention of reaching a physical and mental form to accomplish that purpose in the shortest possible space of time. There is no debate or divergence of views concerning what must be done; only a common desire to smooth away the rough edges and strengthen the parts that the completed product may be a great, splendidly adjusted and easily operated machine.



Waiting to try out the "tin hats" on a practice hike.

the helpless of a great part of Europe, beaten down one by one by the loyalists. He has mingled with the men in the camps and cantonments on many and frequent occasions and speaks by the book in chronicling conditions there.

Every camp has its corps of fine, humane officers, its hard work, its humorous incidents and its good stories. But, for the purpose of illustrating the point that the men in the ranks are most quickly rounded into the desired form through the intelligent direction and advice and obvious interest in their well-being upon the part of their superiors, permit us to go back to the days, not long after war upon Germany was declared by this country, and to one of the first training establishments set up, Camp Mills, on the famous Hempstead plains, a stone's throw from the quaint little town of Mineola, Long Island, and immediately adjacent to one of the nation's premier aviation fields. Here was assembled the "Rainbow Division," consisting principally of National

Continued on page 166



Dual equipment of Goodyear S-F solid tires in service on a five-ton unit of the Ames Transfer Company, New York

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

GOODYEAR
AKRON

3,186,952 Miles of Proof

IN the course of our regular testing operations in New York City, under conditions of normal service, eighty-two Goodyear S-V solid truck tires recently totaled a record of 3,186,952 miles—an average of 38,865 each.

We cite this information not so much as an example of unusual performance, as to indicate the extreme care exercised to assure our product's quality before and during its sale.

We cite it also as illustrating the consistent character of Goodyear S-V performance, a performance uniformly remarkable for efficiency and thrift.

The returns in these tests are well in keeping with those delivered by S-V tires in actual service, where mileages up to 20,000 on country routes and 40,000 in city usage are not uncommon.

The tests to which our truck tires are subjected bear an important relation to S-V quality, and to the fine service these tires are everywhere delivering.

They are a source of that process of manufacture which assures S-V users all three essentials of truck tire merit: long tread wear, freedom from chipping and cutting, and resistance to separation from the base.

They underlie in large measure the efficient design of S-V tires, which affords extra mileage, constant power-saving traction and the utmost solid-tire resilience underwheel.

They are part of that elaborate endeavor of invention, experiment and betterment out of which Goodyear has contributed so generously to all truck tire manufacture.

Tests of this nature have proved of universal benefit, in the development of such important Goodyear features as the steel base, as well as the pressed-on type of tire now in common use.

For the Goodyear truck tire user they have yet another value, as a permanent assurance of the goodness of the tire that he buys.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

SOLID TIRES

The Roll of Honor



Lieutenant Henry Humann, of Berkeley, Cal., Adjutant Second Division, A.E.F., awarded a medal for distinguished service.



Commander P.W. Foote, captain of the submarine *President Lincoln*, commended for the small loss of life, due to good discipline.



Charles Carroll descendant of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, commended for bravery in Italy.



Private Frank J. Goldcamp, of Ironton, Ohio, killed while with our Engineers, one of five awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.



Lieut. William Losh Jackson, San Francisco, aged only 21, served on the French and Balkan fronts, won the Cross of War by bravery.



Colonel John N. Hodges, commanding American Engineers in France, the first American in this war to receive England's D. S. O.



Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., (left) was chosen to present France's Cross of War to Lieutenant Christian R. Holmes and Sergeant James A. Murphy, two Americans, for conspicuous bravery in a recent raid on the German trenches.



Sergeant Frank A. Ross, decorated by the French Government for exceptional bravery in an action where he lost his hand.



Surgeon Wrey G. Farwell, of Washington, cited for bravery in attending under terrific fire a wounded colonel.



Lieut. Arthur J. Cole, an American aviator, decorated by a French general for his successful work.



Sergeant Gray E. Swingle, of Newark, Ohio, one of five American boys awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by Gen. Pershing.



Corporal Thomas A. Carroll of Cincinnati, one of the few youthful Americans awarded a cross for distinguished service in battle.



Jeannette Lencher, San Francisco, to whom Italy's Queen presented a medal for distinguished service as a nurse.



William Earl Burch, commended by Secretary Daniels, for remaining at his post, until the torpedoed *William Rockefeller* sank.



Private John L. Dismukes, of Nashville, Tenn., commended for bravery in a raid on a German trench in which he killed three Huns.



The Soldier with the
Globe, Anchor and Eagle on
cap, hat or helmet is a
U. S. Marine



The Call of the U. S. Marines

A Norwegian-born American in the far interior of the Yukon country got a scrap of newspaper six months old. He read of what is being done to babies, to young women, to helpless old men—the same things you have been reading of—in the onslaught of "Kultur" against civilization.

In six short words he expressed the spirit of the United States Marine Corps: "*This thing bane got to stop!*"

He abandoned his "claim," "mushed" six hundred miles across a frozen wilderness, sold his dogs for the price of passage to Seattle, and is to-day in France, "stopping it" after the fashion of a MAN and a Marine!

Now here is your chance: Congress has authorized the increase of the U. S. Marine Corps to 75,500 men. It's a chance for a few among millions.

If you can pass the physical examination, you will be specially trained as a soldier for the "Three-in-One Service:" on land, at sea or in the air. You will get action and adventure; the kind that makes the world take notice.

Ample opportunity for advancement. 1,800 officers to be promoted from the ranks. Registered men, ask your Local Board to let you volunteer. Age limits, 18 to 36 years.

This call is to you. Are you, too, built of the stuff U. S. Marines are made of? Apply at the U. S. Marine Corps Recruiting Station in any city, or to the Postmaster in any town.

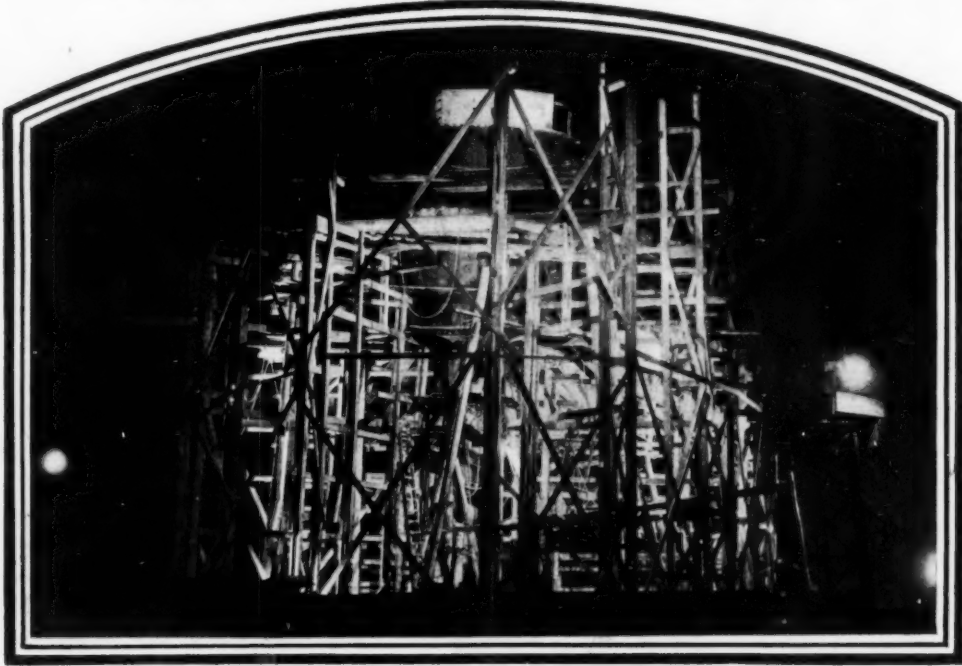
U.S. MARINES

Our Challenge to the Submarine

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON, Staff War Photographer



Shipbuilders doing their share for the boys fighting over there.



The advent of darkness means no cessation of duty in the San Francisco shipyards. Here, as in the trenches, duty runs a twenty-four-hour gamut, and the boom of the heavy artillery is replaced by the rat-a-tat-tat of the riveter. Through such strenuous work as this our tonnage is increasing rapidly.



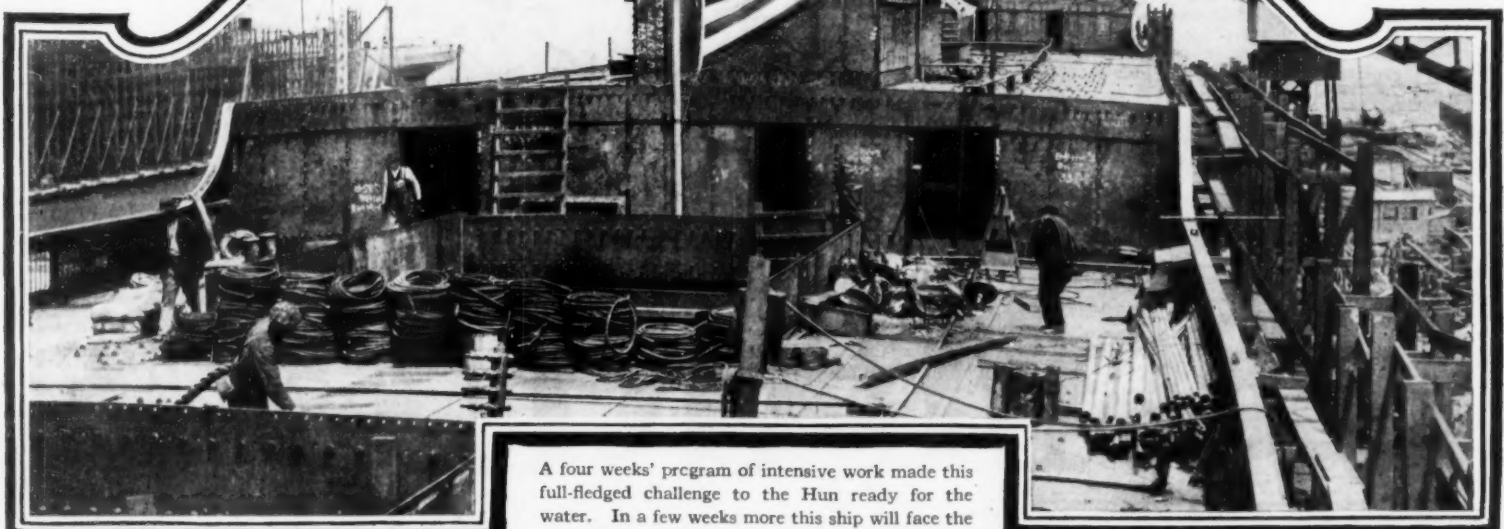
The stern awaiting the propeller; the ship is nigh ready for launching.



"Let her go!" The last word from the workmen as the ship is released and glides to the water.



Making the fire fly while welding into their work defiance to the Kaiser's baffled weapon of warfare.



A four weeks' program of intensive work made this full-fledged challenge to the Hun ready for the water. In a few weeks more this ship will face the perils of the "barred zone" and outwit the submarine.

REO

Looks Like Camouflage

**But It Is Just the Reflection of the Surroundings
In the Highly Finished Body of the New Reo Light Four**

Referring of course, to the cut of the car at the bottom of the page.

Usually we retouch photographs of this kind to eliminate the reflections. That is what gives the average automobile illustration such a lifeless look.

Here is Reo beauty unadorned—the car is shown just as photographed, with the rippling road reflections in the mirror-like finish of the Reo.

And that outward beauty is a fitting cover—just as it is indicative of—the internal excellence of this newest product of the Reo plants.

Mechanically, this Light Four is the epitome of Reo experience and skill.

The Four is the ideal type of automobile for these times.

The ruggedness that is inherent in the four-cylinder principle and especially in Reo motors;—

The freedom from "temperamental ills" to which the poly-cylinder cars are subject;—

The accessibility, the simplicity and the absolute interchangeability of parts;—

These render the Reo owner singularly free from the necessity of calling upon the garage man.

• Skilled mechanics are scarce just now—Uncle Sam is using them in his war work.

Those that are available come high—and for the same reason.

The owner who can care for his own car is doing double duty.

So perfect is the interchangeability of this Reo, you yourself can, without any mechanical experience and with the most meagre mechanical understanding, make any adjustment or replace any part—at the expense of a suit of allovers.

In building more of this Light Four Model at this time, we had these very conditions in mind.

The Dependability that is Reo is your guarantee from pesky little troubles and vexatious delays.

That Reo factor of safety "50% oversize" in all vital parts—driving shafts, gears, axles, bearings, etc.—is your guarantee against major troubles.

That buyers appreciate these qualities is evidenced in a demand greater than the possible output.

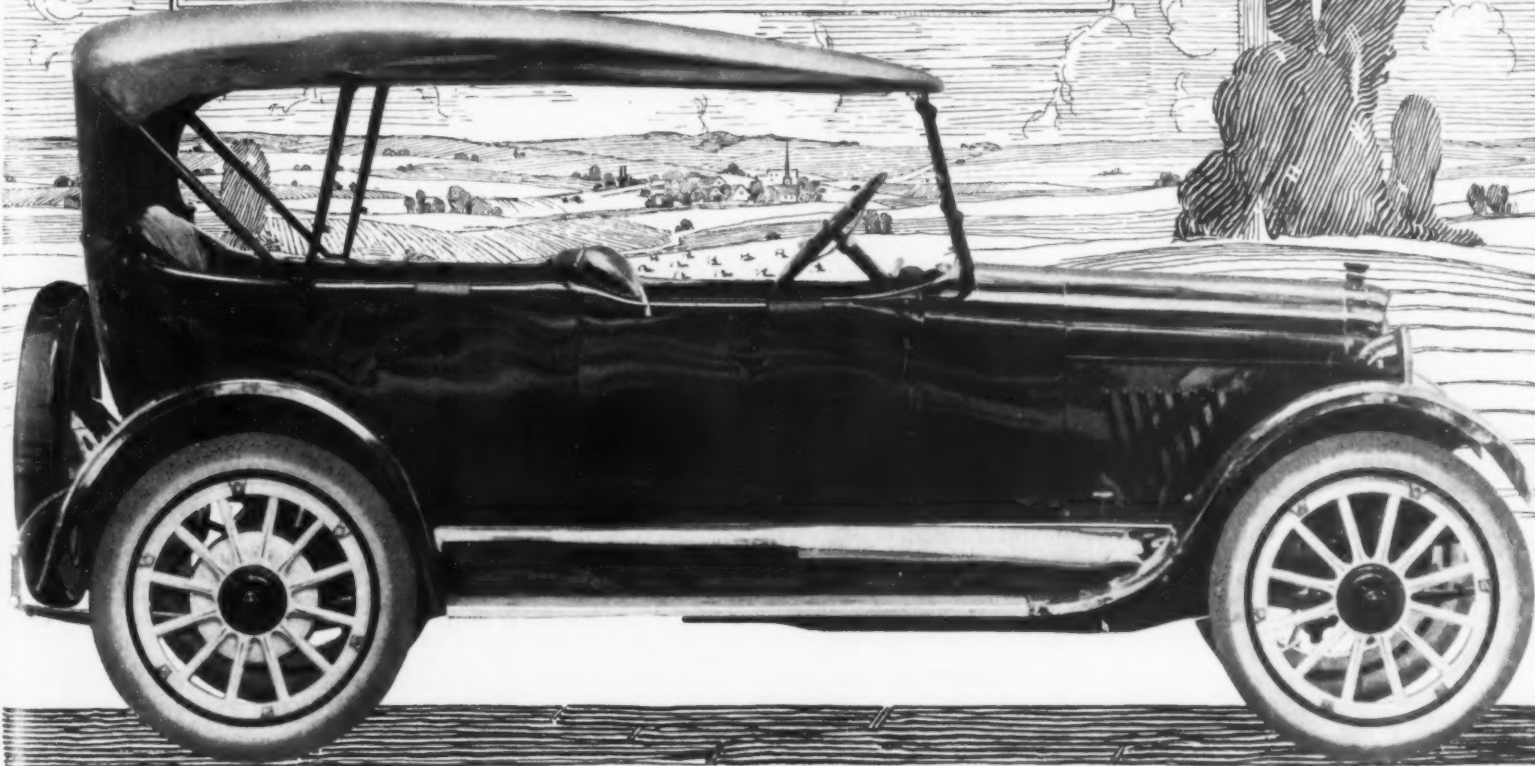
Our problem is not to sell, but to make enough of them.

They are coming faster now, and if your order is in your Reo dealer's hands at once he can promise you a reasonably early delivery.

But don't delay—today won't be a minute too soon.

P. S.—We feel we ought to suggest that it behooves the prospective buyer, nowadays more than ever, to look carefully into the resources, financial and otherwise, and especially the sources of supply, of concerns whose product is offered to him. If you neglect this, you may find yourself a year hence with no source from which to obtain replacement parts—no manufacturer to stand back of the "guarantee."

Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Mich.



“THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES”

Watching the Nation's Business

Seeds of Suspicion Yield Ugly Fruit

FREDERICK S. OLIVER, in his thoughtful essay on Alexander Hamilton, attributes to Thomas Jefferson at least part of the blame for the Civil War. Mr. Oliver is an Englishman, and his book, printed some years ago, gives to Washington and Hamilton almost entire credit not merely for the establishment of the Constitution, but also for the measures which made the Union of the States effective. Jefferson, who was generally found in opposition to the measures of Washington and Hamilton, devoted himself to the making of phrases with respect to individual and State rights. When Jefferson became President he had an opportunity to carry on the work of Hamilton by strengthening the Union, but he continued to dwell upon the rights of the States, and many years later his arguments were used as excuses for secession. Seeds of thought planted today may blossom in the same way years from now. The Federal Trade Commission's report to the Senate on alleged profiteering might very easily have the effect of causing distrust for the purposes and motives of the nation's business institutions. Economically managed concerns naturally have larger profits than poorly managed concerns, but they pay a larger share of their profits into the public treasury in excess taxes.

High Profits Are Helping the War

It is mainly upon the large corporations that the Government is relying for the effectiveness of its principal war measures. The business of the oil companies has been virtually transformed to meet the Government's need for fuel oil, aviation naphtha, etc. Whereas gasoline was formerly the chief product of the refineries, most of them are now devoting their main attention to the reduction of crude oil into fuel oil for the Navy and the merchant fleet, as well as for the Allies. Without a large surplus they would be unable to make the transition of their business. The submarines have destroyed many oil tankers which hampers the companies in their operations. Most of their properties in enemy countries have been seized or destroyed. Reconstruction after the war, therefore, will require large surpluses. After paying 60 per cent. of their profits back to the Government in its excess

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

Leslie's Weekly Bureau, Washington, D. C.

profits taxes, the balance of the money goes back into the business, and what goes to the stockholders in dividends again is heavily taxed, so that the net return to an investor, in most instances, is smaller than it was before the war began. The same general principles of business apply in the case of the packers, the sulphur companies, and other large concerns mentioned in the report.

Burden of War Will Last Long

Running the Government prior to the war cost this country about \$1,000,000,000 annually. When Tom Reed's Congress was criticised for appropriating \$1,000,000,000, he remarked this was a billion-dollar-country. It is now a twenty-four-billion-dollar-country, and will remain so as long as the war lasts. Certainly the war will cost that much this year, and there is not likely to be any reduction until the war ends. After the war, according to Henry T. Rainey, ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee of the House, the United States will continue to be a five-billion-dollar-a-year nation. That is the amount of revenue which Mr. Rainey says will be needed at the close of the war to pay interest on bonds, to retire bonds and for the expenses of the Government. The present revenue bill, supplementing the billions of dollars raised by bonds, is expected to raise \$8,000,000,000. The principal sources of income will be from excess profits and luxury taxes. Luxury and excess profits taxes will have to be reduced after the war, but the losses from these sources can be made up by increases in tariff rates. The tariff will help to meet the loss of at least \$400,000,000 in revenue from prohibition. Somebody must foot the bill.

Supply and Demand as Price-Fixing

The New York World, which is regarded as the leading Democratic newspaper of the country, refers to the Democratic Senate's attempt to fix a \$2.50 price on wheat as a conversion of chambers of Congress "into a wheat pit where prices are determined as between

members and sellers by political rather than by economical conditions." Under the present Government-guaranteed price of wheat the largest planting of wheat the country has ever known has resulted. The drastic means by which wheat is conserved in the United States shows, however, that even a much larger crop could be absorbed. The original thought in fixing a Government price of wheat was that some guarantee must be given to the farmer so that he might realize that even though the war ended, his work would not have been merely a labor of love. As a matter of fact, the ordinary law of supply and demand probably would have been better for the farmer. The fixed price is a limitation rather than an incentive. No country in the world has ever found a good working substitute for the law of supply and demand. If, for instance, there had been no restriction on the price of coal, it is very doubtful whether there would have been any shortage or any heatless days. High prices would have induced abnormal output, and as the output more nearly approached the demand, prices would have returned to normal. It is little satisfaction to the consumer to know that there is a low price on coal, if no coal can be had at that price.

Prohibitionists and the Unions

For half a score of years American business has had little voice in the framing of laws in Congress. The most influential elements have been, first, union labor; second, the farmers' organizations, and, third, the prohibitionists. Lately, the farmers and the prohibitionists, working virtually together, have outstripped union labor. Thus, although Samuel Gompers earnestly protested the rider in the Agricultural Bill providing for a bone-dry nation, Congress has sided with the prohibitionists. The argument that the temperate working man still is entitled to a glass of beer at the close of a hard day has been swept aside. Senators Kenyon of Iowa and Gronna of North Dakota stated frankly at one of the hearings that their attitude in favor of the bone-dry rider was due to the arguments made by some of their farmer constituents who didn't see why any grain should be permitted to go into the making of beverages containing alcohol. Class legislation is still popular, especially on the eve of elections.

No Truce with Treaty Breakers

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

WHO wants peace? Everybody! The person who doesn't desire peace ought to be shot. He who would have the war drag on a week longer than is needful ranks next in infamy to those who started it. Who want peace so badly that they are eager to have an immediate armistice, even though it leaves the great issues of the war unsettled? Such a peace the Central Powers would gladly have. The Socialistic pro-Teutons are anxious for such an ending of the war, and there are still a lot of them in our midst. The constitutional pacifists, laboring under the delusion that war is the worst of crimes, long for the ending of the war on almost any terms. The Scriptures say, "Righteousness exalteth a nation," but the pacifist has made this read, "Peace exalteth a nation." There is no exaltation in a peace, either among individuals or nations, which dashes to earth justice and righteousness. For months I have been writing on the peace phases of the war. It has been my business to study peace feelers, to forecast peace indications, and to make the most of them. At no time in the past have I seen substantial grounds for an early and general peace founded on righteousness. There is none now, with the Germans pressing a "Storm of Peace" on the Western front, and with German and Austrian ministers making bids for peace negotiations, Von Kühlmann, German Foreign Secretary, who for his moderation lost his official head, said it was no longer possible to end the war by military force without the aid of diplomatic negotiation. Von Hertling, the German Chancellor, a little later said that Germany would be willing to restore Belgium on condition that her colonies be returned. Von Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, praised President Wilson's Fourth of July speech, and said Austria-Hungary is "ready to enter into peace negotiations with all our opponents," and "prepared to discuss everything except our own territory."

Arnold Bennett, the English novelist, in a cabled article in the New York Times, essays to speak for soldiers in declaring that every German peace bid should be carefully considered. "Can you not imagine," says he, "the thoughts of our soldiers when they hear sneering at the very idea of peace, and when they hear of offers

of peace being ridiculed in advance before the terms have been published?" Before passing to Mr. Bennett's main contention, just a word as to the attitude of soldiers on the subject of peace. My impression is that the soldier at the front imagines his first-hand acquaintance gives him a more intimate knowledge of the sort of enemy we are fighting than that possessed by the civilian who is hundreds or thousands of miles away from the battle area, and that military punishment and defeat are the only things that will bring such an enemy to terms. Certainly Uncle Sam's fighters have not gone across in order to encourage peace feelers or talk about peace by negotiation, but to give the physical knock-out blow to the Hun. Our armies are fighting for peace after victory, and I fancy would like it better if there were less parlor talk about peace and a more unstinted support at home of the armies at the front.

But I agree with Mr. Bennett that every peace bid should be considered. It doesn't take long to see their emptiness. Von Kühlmann's moderate utterance evoked no popular response. His head was sacrificed accordingly to the military party, and Ludendorff is more of a military dictator today than ever before. Von Hertling's offer to get out of Belgium on condition of a return of the German colonies suggests nothing but a picture of a burglar offering to return part of his loot provided the judge will acquit him. As the London Daily News well says, "President Wilson and the Allies demand the evacuation of Belgium, the revocation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and the freeing of Serbia and Roumania, not as points in a bargain, but unconditionally as matters of public right." As to Baron Burian's speech, his praise of President Wilson's Fourth of July address is mere camouflage. He still speaks of the war as having been forced upon the Central Powers. The Austrian people are more than war-weary and anxious to have peace, but so long as Austrian officials talk as Baron Burian does, there must be a change of heart on the part of the Austrian Government before we can talk peace with it. Every suggestion of peace that has come from the Central Powers implies a peace of exchange and barter; the old and discredited method which has ended

wars in the past, but not settled disputes. America entered the war to guarantee that the rights of small nations and weak races should be respected. The only voice in either Germany or Austria that seems as yet to appreciate America's idealism in the war is that of Maximilian Harden, editor of *Zukunft*.

When a negotiated peace is suggested as the solution of the war, I cannot but recall President Wilson's characterization of the German Government as at present constituted as a "thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace." How can the Allies negotiate with such a nation? Belgium and Russia are two lofty monuments to Teuton perfidy. Between these two are Germany's broken pledge to the United States as to submarine warfare, and many violations of Hague Conventions to which she had subscribed. Such a nation we must beat, or be beaten by her. The fifth German offensive, was checked, at least temporarily, on the second day, largely because the superior air service of the Allies eliminated the element of surprise. Much is made of the weakened morale among parts of the German army, and the thought is expressed that if this offensive fails it will be Germany's last. I cannot think so. Germany is still forcing the fighting, and on enemy territory at that. The morale of the army will not break down nor the hope of the German people wane of winning the war so long as the army occupies enemy territory. Before the fighting season is over German coöperation with Austria on the Italian front may be expected. Internal troubles within the Central Powers will be a factor in bringing about their defeat, but the prime factor will be the blows of the Allied military, air and naval forces. The German military leaders may still nurse the hope of a military decision. Unable to secure that, they will strive to secure a negotiated peace, which will still have for them many of the elements of victory. "If England does not win this war," said Paul Lensch, German Majority Socialist, "it will have been defeated; if Germany does not lose this war, it will have conquered." America entered the struggle, not to stimulate peace offensives, but to make certain German defeat.

Save the Thoughtless Dollars

"I got the sweetest hat today. And, my dear, of course, I didn't really need it, but—"

"What if it is only a few blocks? Here, taxi!"

"I know I'd feel a lot better if I ate less, but I simply must have a big order of—"

Over there in the Picardy mud, pock-marked with significant craters and "plum-caked" with unspeakable things that once were men, our soldiers can't hear all that some of us are saying. Good that they can't, isn't it? It wouldn't make it any easier to stand firm against those blood-crazed, grey hordes who come on wave after wave because they believe their Kaiser is "God's anointed shepherd of the German people."

It isn't that we Americans are a selfish people. We have simply been thoughtless.

Money is needed to win this war—let's give it. So far, we have been asked only to lend—to lend at a good round 4% interest. Turn your THOUGHTLESS dollars into War Savings Stamps.

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT



Contributed through Division of Advertising

United States Govt. Comm. on Public Information

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

The Publishers of Leslie's Weekly, New York, N. Y.

Bargain Bonanza!

On BUTTER-KIST Corn Poppers
Make Waste Store Space Pay
\$600 to \$3,000 Profits Yearly

Any merchant or exhibitor can operate this money-making Butter-Kist Pop Corn Machine with his regular business, and our price-wrecking offer will save him \$175 cash. New lot of unbeatable bargains—rebuilt, guaranteed like new. Sacrificed by owners who moved, went to war or went out of business.

Earns 5 times as much per square foot as anything known to trade. Occupies only 26 by 32 in. of floor space. Beautifully built. Operates itself. Draws crowds.

Write Quick!

While this lot lasts. Get signed proof of profits, bonanza cut price and small cash payment plan that lets you pay out of the money machine brings in. Write to

PROFIT MACHINE EXCHANGE
 Dept. 11, 5 South Wabash Ave., Chicago
 Distributors of Money-Making Equipment
 for Merchants and Exhibitors.



HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of **ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions.

The Plattsborg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Allen's Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer today for a 2c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

A limited number of Free Trial Packages of Allen's Foot-Ease will be forwarded, charges prepaid, to any War Relief Committee for making up Comfort Kits. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Sent on Free Trial
 We'll send you this superb new Saxophone on 1 week's free trial. Use it just as if it were your own. Then if you decide to buy pay only a few dollars a month.
WURLITZER
 The house of Wurlitzer is now making a direct money saving offer to you. We supply U. S. Gov. **Play While You Pay**
 Use the instrument while you are paying. The Saxophone is easy to play. Many other instruments to choose from.
 Write for Booklet Send for special booklet. Get our liberal terms. No obligations.
 The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., Dept. C244
 154th St., Cincinnati, O. S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

FREE BOOK
Learn Piano!
 This Interesting Free Book shows how you can become a skilled player of piano or organ in your own home, at one-quarter usual cost. Dr. Quinn's famous Written Method is endorsed by leading musicians and heads of State Conservatories. Successful 25 years. Play chords at once and complete piece in every key, while & lessons. Scientific yet easy to understand. Fully illustrated. For beginners or teachers old or young. All music free. Diploma granted. Write today for M. L. QUINN CONSERVATORY, Studio D.H., Social Union Bldg., Boston, Mass.

ECONOMY
 renewable FUSES
 cut annual fuse maintenance costs **80%**
ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.
 Racine and Orleans Sts. CHICAGO, U. S. A.
 Also Made in Canada or Montreal

JAP ROSE SOAP
 FINE FOR SHAMPOO

FIBRE LEGS
4-POUND FIBRE LEGS—ON EASY TERMS.
 Orthopedic Braces for All Deformities. Send for Booklet. Ray Trautman, 647 Dean Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Our Obligation to Our War Cripples

Continued from page 145

become so. People have forgotten that what a cripple needs is not worthless "hero worship," but training to fit him to hold his self-respect and then aid in getting him the kind of job he is fitted for. Too often the public has shown repugnance for the cripple, and now is the time to uproot that evil and replace it with kind, but not maudlin, sympathy, encouragement, consideration and practical help. Nothing short of this is a square deal for the men who have made the supreme sacrifice in your behalf and mine.

The Red Cross has already started a movement to enlist the services of the medical profession in the big problem of establishing the right psychological viewpoint for the returned soldier, and to this end calls for co-operation in promoting sound doctrine on these four points:

1. To convince the public that the cripple is not helpless, but capable of being restored to complete independence if trained and placed in the right line of work.
2. That it is no kindness to encourage the cripple to idleness; that on the contrary every influence should be brought to bear to have him accept training and prepare for useful employment.
3. That the duty of the community is intelligently to employ him rather than to expend equivalent energy in social entertainment or in the expression of unwise sympathy which tends more to demoralize than to build up character.
4. To make known to the public in general, and to the families of soldiers in particular, the remarkable results in the reconstruction of crippled men being attained by modern methods of medical and social science. The greatest terror in war has been the prospect of returning home disabled. It is no more than fair that mothers should know how little the loss of a limb means now to the man who is himself determined to succeed.

The clergymen of the country have also been asked by the Red Cross to help the cause along by acting in their joint rôle of personal advisers and leaders in community opinion in conjunction with the physicians.

While giving credit to the public, to the home folks and to professionals for their aid, we cannot lay too much stress on the part that is to be played in this wonderful work by the employers of the country, for on them depends largely the success of the entire movement. We all must recognize that the independence based on pensions is most precarious. No nation has ever established a pension system awarding soldiers a sufficient income on which to live decently, but it has frequently been just enough to encourage idleness and semi-dependence on relatives and charitably inclined friends. In the matter of placing the men in suitable employment, the employer has a very definite responsibility: On this nothing more to the point could be said than what has been written by Douglas C. McMurtrie, who has made a comprehensive study of the situation:

The employer's duty is not entirely obvious. It is, on the contrary, almost diametrically opposite to what one might superficially infer it to be. The duty is not to "take care of," from patriotic motives, a given number of disabled men, finding for them any odd jobs which are available, and putting the ex-soldiers in them without much regard whether they can earn the wages paid or not.

Yet this method is all too common. A local committee of employers will deliberate about as follows: "Here are a dozen crippled soldiers for whom we must find jobs. Jones, you have a large factory; you should be able to take care of six of them. Brown can you not find places for four of them in your warehouse? And Smith, you ought to place at least a couple of them in your store."

Such a procedure cannot have other than pernicious results. In the first years of war the spirit of patriotism runs high, but experience has shown that men placed on this basis alone find themselves out of a job after the war has been over several years, or in fact, after it has been in progress for a considerable period of time.

A second weakness in this method is that a man who is patronized by giving him a charity job comes to expect as a right such semi-gratuitous support. Such a situation breaks down rather than builds up character, and makes the man progressively a weaker rather than a stronger member of the community. We must not do our returned men such an injury.

The third difficulty is that such a system does not take into account the man's future. Casual placement means employment either in a makeshift

job as a watchman or elevator operator, such as we should certainly not offer our disabled men except as a last resort—or in a job beyond the man, one in which on the cold-blooded consideration of product and wages he cannot hold his own. Jobs of the first type have for the worker a future of monotony and discouragement. Jobs of the second type are frequently disastrous, for in them a man, instead of becoming more competent and building up confidence in himself, stands still as regards improvement and loses confidence every day. When he is dropped or goes to some other employment, the job will have had for him no permanent benefit.

Twelve men sent to twelve jobs may be seriously misplaced, while the same twelve placed with thought and wisdom and differently assigned to the same twelve jobs may be ideally located. If normal workers require expert and careful placement, crippled candidates require it even more.

The positive aspect of the employer's duty is to find for the disabled man a constructive job which he can hold on the basis of competence alone. In such a job he can be self-respecting, happy and look forward to a future. This is the definite patriotic duty.

Great Britain's casualty list ranges from 30,000 to 150,000 a month. Already she has over 40,000 amputation cases alone. While our casualty list will not be so heavy for some time to come because the Americans control such a small extent of the front-line trenches, we must get our minds speedily into the habit of thinking in large numbers of wounded, and the sooner we begin to realize this the better will be our preparations for the future of the men who are coming back in conditions where one and all of us will be called upon for help. Where our allies had a new problem to deal with in the re-education of the crippled soldier, we can profit by their experiences. Men should not be permitted in hospital to get into habits of idleness. They should be kept busy at something from the moment they are strong enough to get around after being wounded. Then, if they are to leave the service, they should be urged to decide at once what branch of re-educational work they wish to take up. It is generally suggested that, in the main, men be encouraged to take up work suited to their disqualifications. It would be unwise to put a one-armed man to learn motion-picture machine operation, while a one-legged man could do it as well as anyone; it would be foolish to train a one-legged man as a motion-picture theater attendant, while a one-armed man would be quite competent for that work. Similarly with shoemakers, piano framers, carpenters, jewelers, printers, diamond cutters, etc.

"The great trouble in the past," says a veteran of this war, "has been that men have been left idle in hospitals and have learned habits of idleness that were next to impossible to break." To overcome such habits of physical, mental and ambulatory indolence is often, usually indeed, more difficult than to teach men a half dozen trades. "Fortunately for everybody concerned," continues he, "the days of idleness that were incident to the first two years of trench warfare are gone. Now, even during dull times, soldiers go to war with pick and shovel. They may have to lie still during the long hours of daylight, but at night they are at work under high pressure. It is certainly better that way. A crop of idlers would sow a huge harvest of discontent and agitation in the days to come."

As she prepared for the war, Germany, of course, foresaw the return of the cripple to civil life and hence was the first of the warring nations to have in operation full-fledged rehabilitation training schools. Of the Allies, France was the first to make adequate provision for the re-education of war cripples. The work began in Lyons, in December, 1914, under the leadership of that city's able mayor, Edouard Herriot. From the school started then, and which admitted the first pupil three days after it was organized, has grown a system of over one hundred re-educational institutions. Conflict marked the control of these schools in the beginning. There

has now, however, been constituted a national committee to standardize local work, but it has little authority to enforce rules and to provide and control funds, and although the French work is generally of high standard, there is no guarantee to this effect regarding any special school, and a crippled soldier in one locality may obtain an infinitely better training than that offered his brother in another district.

In Great Britain, in the early years of the war, the crippled soldier was almost wholly dependent for his re-education on the whim of charity, but the government has now assumed the reconstruction work as a national obligation. Likewise in Italy, the schools first organized by local effort were co-ordinated under a national committee. Except for Belgium, which has practically always recognized national obligations, Canada was the only one of the belligerents to first recognize her national duty to the defenders of her honor, and perhaps from her we can get our best examples in the rehabilitation of our sons. From the very first year of the war no Canadian soldier was the object of charity as concerned his convalescent care and industrial re-education. The Canadian Government is now conducting 71 institutions in addition to overseeing 42 semi-private institutions placed at its disposal by patriotic persons. Soldiers to the number of 10,000 are under treatment and 3,500 are enrolled for educational training.

With such an example close at our doors, it is regrettable that the United States Government has left it for the Red Cross to make the first move to re-establish on a self-respecting basis the men who offer themselves as sacrifices for their country's weal. But inasmuch as the American Red Cross is sponsored by our Government, the work that "the Greatest Mother in the World" has done may pass as a Government project, if the administration will expeditiously supplement this work for which there is already a crying demand.

All the foregoing for the benefit of those who face the problem of helping humanity on to its feet. The following for the men who must resolutely face a big task with courage and determination.

There are object lessons without number where men since being crippled have learned new trades or new phases of their pre-war occupations and have greatly increased their earning power. In this as in everything in life, much depends on the will-power and on the fact that your handicap is just what you make it. The fact that hundreds of men have overcome the difficulties created by the loss of eye-sight, hearing, arms or legs, should be an incentive to any man with ambition. And it is safe to assume that 95 per cent. of the returned war cripples are ambitious and that only a very small percentage pugnaciously hold to the idea that because they have defended their country for a few months, the country owes them a living for the remainder of their lives. Surely out of the following list of occupations now being taught to war cripples, every wounded man can find satisfactory and paying employment, depending on the extent of his injuries: printing, book-binding, stenography, wireless telegraphy, watch-making and repairing, piano-making, carpentry, motor mechanics and auto driving, mat-weaving, chair-making (the two latter more particularly for the blind), motion-picture work, toy-making, mat-weaving, wood-carving, diamond cutting, shoe-making, gardening, farming in its many fold branches, tailoring, tinsmithing, tool-making, saddlery, leatherwork and blacksmithing, making of orthopedic appliances, button-making, machinists, paint-brush making, mechanical drafting, picture framing, metal work, designing, interior decorating, to say nothing of book-keeping, newspaper work, general office

work and civil service positions, for which the war-cripple is hereafter to have first opportunity in all the fighting nations.

If the cripple has made good in other lands what should he not do in America, blessed above all nations? This is not only an agricultural land, but it is also the greatest manufacturing country in the world and after the war will be richer in opportunity than any other nation on the globe. Surely here the war cripple can find occupations that will offset his handicap, no matter what it may be. Already the employers of the country, recognizing their obligations, are extending help. At the headquarters of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, at 311 Fourth Avenue, New York City, I saw the results of the initial efforts of the Red Cross to reclaim the maimed. Every mail is bringing hundreds of offers of employment to maimed soldiers, and the man doesn't live, who, if he has ambition and the will to succeed, cannot find his industrial niche after the war.

Perhaps some of the industries I have cited do not appeal to the average man as highly exciting when planning for the future, but I talked with one war-cripple who has learned the humble art of shoe-making and repairing and he gave me a new insight into the possibilities of the future. I asked him if he expected to make a good living out of his new occupation and he replied: "I will make a good living. Why, Mrs. Hills, just see the possibilities in my trade. When I went into the army I wore the usual shoe that the average man is wearing. I learned that those shoes were not constructed properly, that they were made on lasts of improper proportions and shape, that the heel was frequently set wrong, and a dozen and one other things I never thought of in connection with such a simple everyday thing as a shoe. Now I mean to capitalize that information and I hope to put men and women ultimately into hand-made shoes that will combine grace of line with health-giving properties and not have them cost so much that we of moderate means can't afford to have foot-comfort. I have my work laid out and I know I can and shall succeed."

The opportunity that man has found in shoes, another will find in paint brushes or window-cleaning or any one of the humbler occupations. They say that cripples are always compensated by keener perceptions than persons with all their faculties. If this is so, undoubtedly cripples who return from the war will be gifted with keener vision, and will see opportuni-

ties when they appear, and if they grasp them in the right spirit will be bound to succeed. The sustaining faith that they have done the noblest deed humanity is called upon to perform—sacrificing self—should be an uplifting power in the battle to regain their position in life.

I talked to a man in New York who, thirty-one years ago, through a railway accident, lost one arm and one foot. He is as cheery and optimistic as the blithest school-boy, and though he confesses to fifty-one years, no one would guess him a day over forty-five. He proudly states that he has done about everything that every other man has, and has experienced every pleasure and joy in life. Just one of the many accomplishments he claims is that he can type from 65 to 80 words a minute on a typewriter, and I who have more or less "pounded the keys" for nigh on to twenty years, I, with two good hands, can't meet him with more than forty-five or fifty. He has set me more than one goal. In his quaint, optimistic way he quotes the following rhyme to those who must walk through life as he does:

From the day you are born till you ride in a hearse
There is nothing so bad that it couldn't be worse.

And for those who swing through life without a handicap such as many will have to overcome in the next few years, he has this little couplet:

From the day you're born till death gets you in its fether
There's nothing so good that it couldn't be better.

That's the way he hands out to you and to me an incentive to accomplish more than we have.

These are the days of conservation, and the cripple must be made a paying part of the institution of national living. There must be no "waste product" in humanity any more than in the utilities of life, and so we call on the crippled soldier to set the rest of us an example that will bear fruit in renewed effort on the part of the older ones and that will be a stimulus to youth. The war cripple must remember that through his misfortune he has helped the race, for the schools established for maimed soldiers will be of lasting benefit to humanity. Hereafter there should be no useless industrial cripples, seeking a living out of the sympathy of their fellow-citizens. The schools that will have their foundations in the nation's hour of sorrow will teach them to work, to hold self-respect high in the line of virtues and to live lives of usefulness that seek no pity from fellow beings.

Made-Over Men

Continued from page 144

sion, formerly the Military Hospitals Commission. This commission also deals with the provision of artificial limbs and orthopedic appliances, and with the treatment of those discharged men who may have a recurrence of their disability incurred in service.

The Vocational Branch remains a part of the Invalided Soldier's Commission. By the order-in-council bringing about this readjustment, it was provided that all occupational therapy or vocational training necessary to be carried on in various military hospitals under the Army Medical Corps was to be under control of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, subject to the direction of the medical officer in charge. This arrangement is of distinct advantage to the Army Medical Corps, as it places at their disposal the teaching organization and facilities of the Vocational Branch. It is also of advantage to the latter branch, as it enables its officers to make a closer study of the man prior to discharge, and also, in some cases, to commence the preliminary work of his industrial re-education. This arrangement has a

distinct advantage over the American organization. The American plan results in a duplication of teaching organization, as all occupational therapy is under the control of the Surgeon-General; the civilian organization which Canada has created for the purpose picks the man up after a discharge from the army for his industrial re-education.

When the hospital readjustment was finally brought about in March, 1918, the government came to the conclusion that a new department, separate and distinct from all military control, was absolutely essential for the fitting back of the veterans into civilian life. This resulted in the creation of the new federal department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment with a representative in the cabinet. This department was charged with the control of all matters pertaining to the care of the returned soldier after discharge, including employment, education, etc.

To this department is now attached the Invalided Soldiers' Commission and the Pension Board, and for the purpose of co-

Continued on page 162

ONE instance of Heinz thoroughness is in the preparation of the tomato sauce which adds its fine flavor to Heinz Baked Beans.

On our own farms and the farms of many growers who co-operate with us, a selected Heinz

seed is sown and cultivated under Heinz supervision.

Then, many Heinz kitchens are located in these tomato districts to receive the tomatoes as fast as they are picked—insuring their fine, fresh flavor.



HEINZ

OVEN BAKED BEANS



Beans are economical in comparison with other good foods, and are as good for you as meat and bread. A pound of beans is about equal in nutrition value to 1¾ pounds of beef—and you know the price of beef.

Heinz Baked Beans, rich brown and appetizing, make as wholesome and satisfying a dish as can be placed on any table. Baked in dry heat in real ovens, they come to your kitchen ready to serve hot or cold.

They are prepared in four ways, and you can select the style the family likes best.

Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce

Heinz Baked Pork and Beans (without Tomato Sauce) Boston style

Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Meat (Vegetarian)

Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada



D. & C. officers, wireless operators, are alert, watchful men—chosen because they are navigators of proven ability—make D. & C. Great Lakes Travel safe for you.

The D. & C. Lake Lines afford motorists and rail travelers a delightful variation between Great Lakes Points. Railroad tickets of all classes are honored on D. & C. Steamers.

The D. & C. insignia insures spacious, safe vessels, palatial in equipment and service. Dining service is especially featured, by Great Lakes Fin Foods.

Steamer Schedules

The two great steamers of the Great Lakes, "City of Detroit" and "City of Cleveland" operate daily between Detroit and Cleveland, and also between Detroit and Toledo. Four trips weekly between Toledo, Detroit, Mackinac Island and Lake Huron way ports.

Send a stamp for illustrated pamphlet and Great Lakes Map. Address: J. G. Lewis, D. & C., 2 Third Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION COMPANY

Philip H. McMillan, Pres.
A. A. Schantz, V.-P. & Gen. Mgr.
L. G. Lewis, Gen. Pass. Agt.



"Aw—What's the Use! Hair tonics are an old story to me. I've tried them all and they all fail."



"Excuse me, friend. Here's one you haven't tried. I know, because your hair is falling out."

"Glover's Mange Medicine is a positive hair grower and dandruff remover."

H. CLAY GLOVER COMPANY, Inc.
118 West 31st St., N. Y. City



Send Your Name and We'll Send You a Lachnite

DON'T send a penny. Just send your name and say, "Send me a Lachnite mounted in a solid gold ring on 10 days, free trial." We will send it prepaid right to your home. When it comes merely deposit \$2.75 with the post man and then wear the ring for 10 full days. If you, or if any of your friends can tell it from a diamond, send it back. But if you decide to keep it—send us \$2 a month until \$15.75 has been paid.

Write Today! Send your name now. Be sure to tell us which of the solid gold rings illustrated above you wish (fading as man or wife as the class of your finger).

Harold Lachman Co., 12 N. Michigan Ave., Dept. C244 Chicago

AGENTS: \$50 A WEEK



New Water-Proof Apron
Five sizes for housewives, children, men and women in factories, laundries, restaurants, etc. Water proof, acid proof, grease proof. Won't crack or peel off. Made of vulcanized rubber cloth. Sure, easy sales in every home.

Make \$2500 a Year
Work spare time or full time. You will find this to be a sure and big money maker. A prospect in every home. Easy to demonstrate. Often sell five to one family. Miller sold 34 in 14 hrs. Have sold 60 in 3 days. Edith Remor made over \$50 in a little more than a week. Write quick for agency and samples.

THOMAS APRON CO.
5014 Gay St. Dayton, Ohio



Learn Auto and TRACTOR BUSINESS

\$90 to \$300 Per Month
Thousands have learned here in 6 to 8 weeks and are making big money as repair-men, drivers and superintendents. Many now own their own garages, making \$200 to \$500 per month. Our course free! See how you can do it. RAHE'S AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL
2507 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.



All drugists: Soap 25¢, Ointment 25¢ & 50¢, Talcum 25¢. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston."

Made-Over Men

Continued from page 161

ordinating all matters pertaining to the returned men it is more than likely that the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board (now in the Interior Department) will also be attached. Assuming the policy of the government to be indicated in the powers conferred on the department, it may also be assumed that this department is the logical organization to deal with the general scheme of demobilization at the conclusion of hostilities.

For a better understanding of the present work as viewed with the future necessities, it may be well to make reference to an inter-provincial conference which was held at Ottawa in October, 1915, when the various provinces agreed to assume certain responsibilities in connection with the returned soldiers' problem, particularly in endeavoring to find employment for discharged soldiers who, upon their return to Canada, are physically and otherwise fit to take such employment. The conference further resulted in the appointment of a Returned Soldiers' Commission in every province. Later on other conferences were held in which further undertakings to care for the employment of these men were given. The consensus of opinion was that it would be advisable to have a co-ordinating organization provided by the federal government.

Undoubtedly when the subject of demobilization has finally to be dealt with, an organization along these lines will have to be created, each province forming its own labor organization and placing at the head thereof a man of high standing who will be *persona grata* with both capital and labor. The federal government, through the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, will doubtless formulate a scheme which will provide for the securing of an industrial or employment center in each province. This would involve the grouping of trades by various industrial groups and the classifying of all occupations in such groups. These classifications, with their figures, would then be made available to the military officials so that on peace being declared a census of all men in the army could be taken, including not only the man's occupation and the industrial group to which he belongs, but also the locality to which he desires to return.

By having this plan initiated by the federal government a uniformity in methods and procedure would be secured throughout the country. The scheme should also include a central co-ordinating bureau where the statistical data would necessarily have to be collected so that the necessary information would enable the government to look after the requirements of the labor market in such a way that neither the country nor the men would suffer.

The men on being returned will likely be divided into three groups: (1) The man who returns to his former occupation; (2) the man who, by reason of his financial or other obligations, must find employment in a particular locality, and (3) the man who will go anywhere. This last class will, for many obvious reasons, require first consideration, but the program for all three groups should be fully organized so that the system provided for handling them can be at once put into active service.

To achieve the fullest possible co-operation of the returned men an active propaganda is being planned at the Canadian Discharge Depot at Buxton, England, where the men are collected and held, frequently for several weeks, depending upon transportation conditions. This campaign will be for the purpose of educating the men as to their future responsibilities and the necessity for them: First, if disabled, in securing a new trade, and second, if not disabled, in getting into civil life as rapidly as possible.

A certain amount of preliminary publicity will also be required in both Canada and the United States to bring about a better relationship between the employer and the returned man. To carry this out to its fullest success it will be necessary for the department to keep in close touch with various veterans' associations so that it will have a better conception of the problems that confront the men after discharge, and to ascertain the real nature of the returned man's complaints. This will, as a further necessity, involve a very large organization for several years after the war, but it will be worth every cent, no matter how large a sum is required, if the men are finally fitted back into positions of usefulness throughout the country.

The government has already assumed the responsibility through the new department of keeping all artificial limbs and orthopedic appliances in repair or renewal for all time. It has also assumed the responsibility for the after-care of treatment for recurrent disability. These in themselves will involve a large medical service and the making of adequate provision in practically all the general hospitals in Canada for the reception of after-treatment cases.

One of the most pressing needs in Canada today is the securing of population to work the Dominion's arable lands. The government realizes that the securing of returned soldiers for agricultural production means necessarily a more inviting program than any other the country has heretofore offered settlers. The new Soldiers' Land Settlement Board is now busily engaged in planning out its work, and it is expected that a more defined policy will shortly be announced by it.

As the Land Settlement scheme contemplates the training of men in agriculture, it is logical that the Settlement Board should be attached to the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Department so that the educational facilities and organization for industrial training which have already been provided for disabled men through the Vocational Branch should be made available for the man who proposes taking up land. It will also be necessary for the government to consider a modification in its land settlement scheme. At present, settlement is only contemplated on western lands which are, or will be, property owned by the government. But in many quarters it is considered that no policy would be sound which discriminates against the disabled man who, not being physically fit, is unable to take on the operating of a large farm, yet who, if given similar assistance, could very easily earn a substantial living on a small truck farm of ten or fifteen acres adjacent to cities or towns. In addition to the gardening he could carry on poultry raising, and become quite as valuable a producer to the community as the man who is farming a 320-acre farm in the Northwest. This plan, if adopted, would be necessary in all provinces, and would bring excellent results in bringing first the land to the soldier and then the soldier to the land.

The problem of the returned soldier and his civil after-life is one which will shortly have to be faced and met by the American government. Very little was done in Canada until the invalided men came drifting home in ever-increasing numbers. The cold, hard necessity of doing something forced the government to take decisive action and the result has been that Canada is now in a fair way toward successfully solving the problem of the returned man. The United States will have a ready-made system for adaptation by the time their problem is at home. The conditions in both countries are mostly analogous, the main difference being only in the proportion of numbers which will have to be provided for.

Special Opportunities

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Your Idea Wanted, Patent Your Invention. I'll help you market it. Send for 4 free books, list of patent buyers, hundreds of ideas wanted, etc. Advice free. Patents advertised free. Richard B. Owen, Patent Lawyer, 14 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C., or 22761 Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Wanted Ideas—Write for List of Inventions wanted by manufacturers and prices offered for inventions and list of Patent Buyers. Our four books sent free upon request. Victor J. Evans & Co., Patent Attys., 813 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

Patents that Protect and Pay. Books and advice free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, 624 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Wanted an Idea! Think of Some Simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions." Randolph & Co., Dept. 789, Washington, D. C.

Patent Your Ideas. Manufacturers are quickly buying patents obtained through us. Write for free book of 307 needed inventions. D. Swift & Co., 331 7th St., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

Men—Women Wanted for Government war positions. Thousands needed immediately. Good salaries; permanent employment; liberal vacations; other advantages. We prepare you and you secure a position or we refund your money. Ask for booklet "QI," free to citizens. Washington Civil Service School, 2018 Marden Bldg., Wash. D. C.

Government Positions Pay Big Money. Get prepared for "exams" by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Write today for free Booklet 99. Arthur R. Patterson, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted Immediately—U. S. Government wants thousands men—women, for office positions. \$100 month. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 8127, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

Don't Wash Your Automobile. Dri-Kleanit does the job without water. Wonderful demand. Big profits. Details free. Dri-Kleanit Co., Dept. 29, Cincinnati, O.

Agents—Ho-Ro-Co Medicated Skin and scalp soap and toilet goods plan beats everything for agents' profits. "Ho-Ro-Co," 140 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sell Insycle Tyres. Inner Armor for old or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. Amercan Access Co., Dept. L-1, Cincinnati, O.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Ambitious Men and Women! Make \$4,000 to \$6,000 and more annually in permanent business of your own. Easily conducted with small capital. I teach you at home in 10 days. Easy terms. Highest references. Write today. The Harrison Method, 622 Chislett St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

We Will Start You in the Cleaning and Dyeing business, little capital needed, big profits. Write for booklet. Ben-Vonde System, Dept. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

PERSONAL

Cash—Send By Mail Any Discarded Jewelry, new or broken. Diamonds, Watches, old gold, silver, platinum, magnet points, false teeth in any shape. We send cash at once and hold your goods 10 days. Your goods returned at our expense if our offer is unsatisfactory. New catalog of bargains in new jewelry sent free. Liberty Refining Co., Est., 1899, L. 432 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUTOMOBILE BOOKS

FREE! An interesting book on auto-mobile economy, repairing, tire upkeep, increasing mileage, etc.; invaluable to every owner, driver, garage man, repairman, dealer. American Automobile Digest, 3148 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati.

ADDING MACHINES

Automatic Adding Machine. Subtracts. Multiplies. Divides. Does work of \$300 machine. Retains \$10. Five-Year Guarantee. Catalog and terms free. Dept. L. Calculator Co., Grand Rapids Mich.

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen: Get Our Plan for Monogram-ming Autos, travelling bags, sporting goods, etc., by a simple and neat transfer method. Very large profits. Motorists' Accessories Co., Mansfield, O.

Special Opportunities

Here is what one of our advertisers says of *Leslie's Weekly*.

"I consider *LESLIE'S* one of the best advertising mediums on my list. The fact that the majority of requests come from intelligent people proves that *LESLIE'S* has a high-class circulation."

Manufacturers or others using space in this column can give a brief outline of their merchandise, proposition, or services and then either complete the sale or encourage business with descriptive catalogs and follow-up. This suggestion is offered to prove the value of good advertising, with a view that some day, appreciating its value, your business will increase and you can use space on a larger scale.

Guaranteed Circulation 450,000, 95% net paid. Edition order now running in excess of 525,000 copies an issue.

Rate \$2.25 a line. A 15% discount is allowed when six or more consecutive issues are used. Minimum space four lines.

Forms close 21 days in advance of date of issue.

We will be pleased to assist you in preparing copy.

The Melting-Pot

Two out of every thousand soldiers in the American army must have their shoes made to order.

The son-in-law of Col. House has been exempted from the draft by special request of the State Department.

American soldiers are wearing as trophies the German Emperor's iron crosses taken from German prisoners.

Rev. William Spurgeon, of London, predicts a rush of Germans to America after the war, in search of liberty.

An institution has been organized in California to take care of "despairing mortals on the brink of suicides' graves."

Railroad timetables in hotels have been removed by order of the Government, and traveling guests are complaining loudly.

Sales of cigarettes in the United States this year may exceed 40,000,000,000. The yearly output ten years ago was less than 6,000,000,000.

Unheard-of wages are being offered by Northwestern labor agencies. Before the war wages were \$1.75 and \$2 a day; now \$4 to \$4.50 is offered.

The British Government has placed a \$350,000 order with the American Chicle Company for 60,000,000 sticks of chewing gum for the British Army.

A reduction of over \$100,000,000 was shown in the total operating income of 123 of our largest railroads during the first five months of Government control.

Camp Lewis at American Lake, State of Washington, has sent out a special call for magazines for soldiers' reading, mentioning particularly LESLIE'S and Judge.

Father John L. Bedford, a popular Brooklyn, N. Y., clergyman, says "the main idea of the Prohibition Party is to do away with the sacrifice of the mass."

The Shipping Board announces that Americans between 21 and 30 who qualify as coal passers or firemen on vessels will not be called upon for military duty.

The United States will buy jewelry and precious metals of any kind in lots of \$100 or more, and will pay at the rate of \$20.67 an ounce for gold and \$1 an ounce for silver.

At the trial of the I. W. W. conspirators in Chicago, one testified that he joined the organization because he had been fined for breaking dishes while a waiter in a restaurant.

A considerable influx of Mexican labor for use on farms in the Southwest has been approved by President Wilson who has waived certain provisions of the immigration laws.

War badges will be awarded to civilian workers employed for at least four consecutive months in Government industry. Service bars will be given for employment beyond four months.

At the San Francisco Custom House, Government officials have been running a lottery, selling chances on Thrift Stamps, but the Government suppresses guessing contests in newspapers.

The National Security League urges sending to Congress this year, regardless of party, "men who measure up to a high standard of vision, balanced judgment, sound common sense and broad general experience."

The National Retail Dry Goods Association has made a strong protest against the action of the National Council of Defense for recommending that Christmas gifts this year be confined to the sending of cards and letters.

Let the people think!

De Profundis

By ANTHONY EUWER

An ambulance crashed down the road
And halted with its shattered load.
From off the hooks they took them then—
Those racks that rocked the wrecks of men.

One's face was swathed in blood-soaked bands—
Quite still he lay—with pallid hands.
Quickly the bandage was unwound—
The scarlet rag fell to the ground.

The young Field Surgeon shook his head—
"Poor chap—he'd been far better dead,
It's tough—the way he'll have to grope—
He caught it in the periscope!"

A simple word—five letters—B-L-I-N-D!
Yet can you grasp it in your mind
And read the truth—the truth exact,
The agonizing, fearful fact?

Just shut your eyes and try to go
With hands outstretched—quite helpless—
—so!

You move—and touch a table here—
How timidly! With what a fear!
Five minutes try it—make it ten,
Then picture all those wretched men
And multiply the little fears

Of your brief moment—with their years.
You know the darkness would all go
The moment that you willed it so.

Suppose that inky, velvet plane
Were always there? Again—again
You craved for one faint ray of light—
Your answer was—eternal night!

All those familiar forms you knew—
The flowers that danced—the sky's deep blue—
The radiance of each fond face—
Eyes bright with love—must all give place

The flowers that danced—the sky's deep blue—
The radiance of each fond face—
Eyes bright with love—must all give place

To pictured memories—the kind
They know who go forever—blind.

Oh they've paid well—the men who gave
Their warm, white flesh and blood to save
Their ravished France—who strove to tell
Their love—by sacrifice. They have paid well!

The hammer on the auction-block
Of battle, rings. Gasped lungs and shock
And shattered limbs—such bids are dear,
But hold a space—the auctioneer
Awaits a greater sacrifice

For Liberty—two mortal eyes!

Oh comrade would you throw some spark
Of light in that eternal dark?
Help to instill some vital power
To battle with each endless hour?

Teach him to work—to know content,
Who only knew discouragement?
Then give those fighting men of France
Who grope, some hope—some fighting chance.

Give well—let not your gifts be staid—
The helpers wait—they need your aid.

A voice from out the darkness cries
"What will YOU give? WE gave our EYES!"



TIRES ADVANCE IN PRICE TODAY

Don't blame him, Mr. Ford Owner.

Your tire costs depend on YOU

YOU have the remedy for high tire cost within easy reach. Increase your tire mileage and keep your cost per mile for casings at before-the-war figures by equipping your Ford with the

For FORD Cars



For FORD Cars

Shock Absorber

The Hassler Shock Absorber lifts the weight of the car off the tires. It cushions every jolt and jar. It prevents sideways and upthrow, reduces rattling and vibration.

The Hassler Shock Absorber will immediately increase your tire mileage. It will pay for itself every time you ride 3,000 miles. It will enable you to get thousands of extra miles out of every set of casings.

It will help you do your little to avert a rubber famine among our gallant Allies, and keep down the first cost of tires here at home.

It will make your Ford ride as smoothly as a \$2,000 car.

10-Day Free Trial Offer

Write today for FREE TRIAL BLANK and we will have a set of Hasslers put on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them 10 days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Over 400,000 sets in use. Write today—NOW.

ROBERT H. HASSLER, Inc.
1833 Spruce St. - Indianapolis, Ind.





Enjoy Real Comfort On Your Camping Trip

WHEN you go camping take Wilson's Camper Equipment with you. You will have a far more pleasant vacation and a great many more comforts and conveniences than ever before.

The entire line of Wilson's Camp Equipment and "RESTGOOD" Bedding Roll is designed to make an enjoyable camping trip—the Bedding Roll, the Roll-A-Bed-Tent, the folding bucket, folding wash basin, camper's valet, duffle bag, etc.

We call your attention especially to the Roll-a-Bed-Tent—our newest convenience for campers—which has been put on the market.

It met with instant approval and is being used by campers everywhere.

Write us today for illustrated literature describing our line of camper's equipment and showing you how convenient it all is. Ask your dealer to show it to you. If he cannot he will gladly get it for you. In writing address department L-W-3.

WILSON & CO
CHICAGO

Manufacturers of the famous REST-GOOD Line of Box Springs, Mattresses, and Pillows.

Wilson's "RESTGOOD" Bedding Roll

Camper's Valet
Duffle Bag
Folding Bucket
Folding Wash Basin
Folding Chair
Trench Mirror

6% Bonds of Solid Worth

THE first mortgage serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, are a logical investment for the funds of any one wishing complete safety and a good interest return.

Call or write for our booklet, "Safety and 6%," and our current 6% offerings in \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 denominations.

Ask for Booklet No. H-803

S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882 Incorporated
NEW YORK CHICAGO
150 Broadway Straus Building
Detroit Minneapolis San Francisco
Philadelphia Kansas City
36 years without loss to any investor

What to Buy on the Partial Payment Plan

When you buy on the Partial Payment Plan, remember that you are investing, and therefore select carefully the securities to acquire which you are going to save.

Send for Circular B-4
"Partial Payment Suggestions"

John Muir & Co. SPECIALISTS IN Odd Lots

Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

We invite correspondence on stock market commitments and all investment subjects. Frequent analytical reports issued and mailed gratis. Special weekly cotton letter and grain reviews sent upon request.

E. W. Wagner & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
33 New Street New York
Phone 2505 Broad

"Oldest Curb House"

Our weekly Market Letters present each week the facts as we see them concerning the investment position of the Sound Curb issues.

This letter is sent free on request.

Information of this class will be of help to you. Write us today and we will send the letter on trial for three months.

No Margin Business Accepted

We Invite Personal Inquiry

C. W. POPE & CO.

25 Broad St., New York City

New York Curb Market Securities

For Cash In Full
Partial Payment Plan
Liberal Margin Basis

Latest available information on any stock you may be interested in on request.

L.R. LATROBE & Co.

(Established 1908)
111 Broadway New York

THE BACHE REVIEW

Clear, condensed information weekly, on situation in business and financial world. Valuable to investors and business men.

Free on Application

J. S. BACHE & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway New York

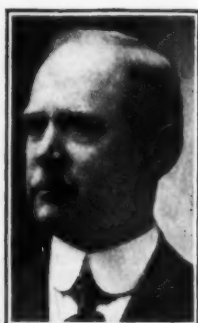
Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



MARSDEN G. SCOTT
A member of "Big Six" of New York City, who has been re-elected president of the International Typographical Union, with headquarters at Indianapolis. The Union's service flag has 4,081 stars, and more may be added.



PROF. HINTING WONG
The first Chinaman to teach English in any American University. He is a highly esteemed instructor in the College of Fine Arts, Syracuse University, and has charge of the freshman class. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.



CHARLES J. MCCARTHY
A native of Boston, formerly a wholesale fruit man in San Francisco, and later city treasurer of Honolulu, and treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, who on June 10 last was formally inaugurated as governor of the Territory.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of *LESLIE'S* in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

DOUBT means darkness, and darkness means confusion. Wall Street is in a doubtful mood. The foundations for a rising market are well-laid. Every attempt to drive the market down that has been made during the past few months has met with powerful resistance.

Why should the market be in a doubtful state, with the crop outlook as good as it is and indications that Germany dreads another winter campaign and that some of her allies are breaking away? While peace may still be some distance off, yet every day brings the conclusion of the war nearer.

Will peace be a bull or a bear factor? Here is where the doubt comes in. Every rumor of peace heretofore has given the market a quick upward impetus. It is true that everybody predicts a big rise to follow the declaration of peace. Perhaps it may come from a psychological standpoint, that is, from the relief of the tremendous strain of war and the exultation and happiness with which its close must inevitably be marked.

But there are doubters. A well-informed and long-experienced financial observer, while admitting that after the war the presumption might favor the continuance of our prosperity based on the widespread demand for materials for reconstruction, predicted that this prosperous period would be brief. He said that with cessation of war the tremendous orders for military supplies, mounting up into billions, must almost inevitably cease. It is true that returning men of the army and navy will still need clothing and food and that the demand for these should not slacken, but it is also admitted that the Government has been ordering vast quantities of goods far ahead of its needs. It is undeniable that with the close of the war the demand for munitions, chemicals, material for gas-masks, and an enormous variety of purely war materials, will be at an end, and as my astute friend, Mr. Charles M. Mears, says: "No nation can thrive on war industry alone."

My observing friend also adds that it must be admitted that under the tremendous war pressure we have been expanding our factories, running them day and night, doubling and trebling their working forces, and that with the declaration of peace it will be impossible to maintain all these industries on the high pitch of war-time.

Nor must it be forgotten that with the slackening of trade there must be a slackening of employment and a resultant reduction of wages, opening the way for serious labor troubles. A reduction of wages means a reduction of the purchasing power of an enormous army of wage-earners. It means inevitably much greater suffering than we have been having during the past few years. It means a lowering of the interest rate, increasing the number of failures and the possibility of a serious break in the stock market.

These are the views of a doubter, it is true, and they may be taken for what they are worth. In my judgment he fails to recognize the large possibilities that the war has given us of increasing our foreign trade, especially with neighboring republics. He has overlooked the increasing demand for our products, for cotton, copper, food, and other supplies that must come from foreign lands, and especially from Germany and its allies.

If we are wise enough to take advantage of our opportunity and to increase our export trade as we should with the revival of American shipping, we shall find in the world market a much-needed outlet for the surplus products of our enlarged industries.

Whether we can do this, with the highest wages paid in the world, and in competition with low wages—especially of the Orient—is another question that raises a doubt, and whether we can do it under legislation that hampers the American business man, that seeks to conscript, not only his profits, but also his capital, is a question hardly open to doubt.

The Federal Trade Commission still seems intent on assailing business interests

The Outlook for the Motor Industry

The automobile industry is passing through an epoch-marking period, as a result of readjustment from a peace to a war basis, many things having occurred which are of vital importance to present and future motor stockholders, as is clearly set forth in an article appearing in our fortnightly publication

Securities Suggestions

Numbers ten and eleven of this publication, which currently discusses important developments in the financial world, also contain comprehensive and interesting articles on the following subjects:

Equipment Companies in War and Peace
Investment Position of American Woolen
The Investment Value of Ohio Oil
Fortnightly Market Analysis
The Part Payment Plan

To get these free booklets, write us for 18-D

R. C. MEGARGEL & CO.

Members New York & Chicago Stock Exchange
27 FINE STREET, NEW YORK

The BILTMORE
43rd and 44th Sts. and Madison Ave.
Italian Sunken Gardens
Fountains, flowers, music and tea rooms.

Hotel San Remo Central Park West
Overlooking Central Park's most picturesque lake.
Especially attractive during the Spring and Summer months. Appeals to fathers, mothers and children.
Rooms and bath—\$2.50 upwards.
Parlor, bedroom and bath—\$4.00 per day and upwards.
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES.
Please Write for Illustrated Booklet.
Ownership Management—EDMUND M. BRESNAN.

Is Your Money Making Money?

There has seldom been as good a time as the present for money to make more money.

If you have money lying idle—whether it's \$100 or many thousands—you can profit by correspondence with those investment houses which have established special departments for handling out of town accounts. Because they can render you this reliable, prompt and profitable service, a number of the most substantial financial houses advertised in this and other issues of *Leslie's*.

Simply write to them for their interesting and thorough circulars of information. If you mention the amount of money you desire to invest at the present time, the kind of securities you prefer, etc., you will receive by return mail detailed suggestions to fit your requirements.

Robert O. Sarnell
Advertising Director.

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

in every part of the country. It has just arraigned the National Wholesale Druggists' Association on the charge of conspiracy to stifle competition in the whole-sale drug trade, because of notice it is alleged to have given the manufacturers against the recognition of certain customers as legitimate jobbers and because it has influenced manufacturers to adopt sales methods in harmony with the policy of the association.

This does not look like a very formidable indictment, particularly as the Government is engaged in the same sort of business itself, for on the very day when the announcement of the charge against the Druggists' Association was made came the news from Washington that the metal bedmakers of the country had reached an agreement with the War Industries Board to make lower prices, use lighter metal, and discontinue the use of certain products. What harm is there in a business agreement of this character? What harm is there in fixing a fair price, or in agreeing to maintain it?

I note that a prominent rug manufacturer of Worcester, Massachusetts, who has for years made it his custom, after careful investigation and consultation with his customers, and in the interests of producer, distributor and consumer, to agree to use a retail rug price list as a suggestion to his customers of a fair average price for the goods, has discontinued this sane, sensible, businesslike plan for fear of the Federal Trade Commission. Is this the way to stimulate business? Is it surprising that business men doubt the prosperity of the future?

The price-fixing and Government regulation of industries generally, and unionizing every mill and factory, are driving us into the very bosom of the socialistic party, and the methods of taxation resorted to by the framers of the War Revenue Bill are doing the same. Business men doubt the future, because they are unable to know what further handicaps will be placed upon them. Price-fixing as a war necessity may be justified, but it must not be limited; it must go from top to bottom. Mr. Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, speaks with the experience of one of our ablest financiers when he says, "The injustice of fixing the price of some raw materials while the prices of others are not controlled, the cost of labor is unregulated, and freight rates are advanced 25 per cent., seems to me to be perfectly obvious." So it is, and its chief danger, as Mr. Sabin points out, is that it may tend to check necessary production and fail to check unnecessary consumption. Just as it did with coal last winter.

Owners of public utility securities are left in grievous doubt as to their future values, because of the uncertain course the Government is pursuing in response to calls for aid, and because of the inexcusable opposition of Public Service Commissioners to a fair increase in rates. President Shonts, of the New York Railways Company, shows that his corporation is now operating street cars in New York at less than cost, and that surface car companies generally are in danger of bankruptcy, if fares are not promptly increased. With the rapid rise in wages and the cost of materials, it is incredible that the public will not consent to fair play with our public utilities to save them from bankruptcy. It would be a national calamity if these corporations should share the fate of our railroads under analogous conditions.

But the doubter is never a winner in the long run. This is a land of optimism and optimists. Those who go back, as I do, fifty years ago, and recall the various socialistic spasms through which we have passed, must realize that this is but another experience, perhaps a little more terrifying than those through which we have gone, but an experience which should teach the American people—as it undoubtedly will—that there are certain economic laws which cannot be superseded by legislation, and that in business the fittest must survive.

The common sense of the American people

has always, in the last analysis, proved itself able to handle the most exasperating and threatening conditions. That common sense is still the chief characteristic of the great mass of the American people. The market still looks attractive to those who have funds to invest, and who know how to make their purchases with due regard to real values.

A. L. D., AKRON, O.: Mark Mfg. Co. secured notes yield 7½ per cent. to maturity (1920). They can be had in denominations of \$500 as well as \$1,000.

P., BURR OAK, MICH.: I have always advised against purchase of stocks selling at 10 a share or any such ridiculously low price. Amalgamated Oil has been repeatedly advised against by me. Take what you can get and quit.

H., HAILEY, IDAHO; B., EAU CLAIRE, WIS.: The car produced by Doble-Detroit Steam Car Company is pronounced by experts as good, but I have no statement as to the company's present earnings. The stock looks like a long pull.

L., CUMBERLAND, MD.: I cannot foresee the future price of Midwest Refining, but it is promising. The company has a fine property and good possibilities. The stock at present price yields less than 4 per cent., but there are high expectations.

B., WEEHAWKEN, N. J.: Owing to increased cost of operation, the Hollinger Consolidated Company had a deficit in 1916 and suspended dividends in June, 1917. The stock does not appear attractive. It was lately quoted at \$4.50 bid, \$4.62½ asked.

New York, July 27, 1918 JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

Stocks which made record earnings in 1916-1917 are described in a list of steel and other leading issues mailed to interested applicants by L. R. Latrobe & Co., 311 Broadway, N. Y.

A bank virtually at your door is offered by the Citizens Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio, which invites deposits by mail and offers 4 per cent. interest. Send for the company's interesting and instructive booklet L.

Information of value to everyone with \$100 or more to invest is given in the new booklet "Safety and 6 Per Cent." issued by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago. To get it write for booklet No. F-803.

Iowa first mortgage farm and tax free municipal bonds making a good yield are offered by the Bankers Mortgage Co., Des Moines, Ia. The denominations are \$50 to \$1,000. Details are given in the company's free book "Iowa Investments No. 18 A."

The weekly interpretations of the business and financial situation appearing in the "Bache Review" are widely appreciated by business men and investors. Copies sent free by J. S. Bache & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Investors of small means can now find fine investment opportunities in \$100 bonds. A list of attractive \$100 bond offerings will be sent to any applicant by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members New York Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York.

Investors seeking to be well posted should consider the invitation to correspond on investment subjects given by E. W. Wagner & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 33 New Street, New York. The firm issues frequent analytical reports and a special weekly cotton letter and grain reviews.

Real Estate first mortgage serial bonds bearing 6 per cent. are recommended by the Federal Bond and Mortgage Company, 90 E. Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich., as exceptionally safe and stable. The company's booklet "A Buyer's Guide to Good Investments," telling the whole story, will be sent free.

First mortgage seven per cent. bonds, in denominations of \$100 to \$1,000, based on improved farms in Oklahoma are offered by Aurelius-Swanson Co., Inc., 28 State National Bank Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. The bonds are in denominations of \$100 to \$1,000. The firm invites correspondence.

A monthly income of \$25, or \$300 per year, is the generous return made on about \$3,800 invested in 50 shares of Cities Service preferred stock. Cities Service is a large and strong organization, paying monthly dividends. Circular L W-90, containing full particulars, will be sent to any address by Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall Street, New York.

Shrewd buyers are taking advantage of the present low prices of sterling securities, which make liberal yields on market figures. An especially attractive list of issues, including four bonds and a short-term note, has been prepared by the National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York. Quotations and descriptions of these securities may be had by sending to the company for list L-85.

The Slattery Library comprises numerous volumes containing valuable information for investors. It was compiled by Slattery & Co., Inc., 40 Exchange Place, New York. The first six volumes are entitled "Investor's Pocket Manual," "Standard Oil Blue Book," "Independent Oil Book," "Sugar Stocks Handbook," "Copper Stocks Handbook" and "Motor Stocks Handbook." To obtain these useful booklets write to Slattery & Co., mentioning "Re: Offer 77-D."

Railroad stocks are much more desirable now that the Government guarantees earnings. At present prices many high-grade issues of this kind yield 7 to 10 per cent. A list of such stocks is presented in a timely article in "Securities Suggestions," published by R. C. Megargel & Co., members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges, 27 Pine Street, New York. Numbers 9 and 10 of this fortnightly publication are of special value, covering five important financial subjects. To get them ask the Company for 17-D.

Banking Service "Over There"

TO Americans going into service "over there," this Company offers banking facilities which meet every need. Our Paris and London Offices are officially designated United States Depositaries, and are completely equipped American banking institutions, conducted on American lines. Their facilities are at the disposal of those in all branches of the United States Government service. The following are some of the arrangements which may be made.

Checking accounts can be opened with our Paris or London Offices. Commissioned officers who have accounts with our Paris Office have the additional advantage of being able to cash their checks thereon at the branches of the leading French banks.

Regimental or company fund accounts may be opened with or transferred to our Paris Office, and are available in France the same as checking accounts here.

While in France you can cash your personal checks on your home bank, if your bank makes the necessary arrangements with us.

"Service Checks," approved by the United States Government, are sold by this Company at concentration camps, and at all our offices. These checks may be readily cashed in France, England, and Italy, and are safer to carry, while fully as available as cash.

You can purchase from us travelers' checks, or travelers' letters of credit, available anywhere.

Credits may be established abroad, through us, by relatives or friends in the United States, for the benefit of those already "over there."

Our Overseas Service Division gives special attention to the banking requirements of Americans "over there," and welcomes any inquiries as to the arrangements best adapted to your needs. Send for our booklet, "War-Time Service Over There," which describes in detail the services mentioned above.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE MADISON AVE. OFFICE LONDON OFFICE PARIS OFFICE
Fifth Ave. & 43rd St. Madison Ave. & 60th St. 32 Lombard St., E. C. Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3

Capital and Surplus \$50,000,000 Resources more than \$600,000,000



MAIN OFFICE OF THE COMPANY
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter—Carrier—or Mail to Post Office
TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver to me on..... for which I will pay on delivery:

(Date) \$5. U. S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS at \$..... each
(State number wanted) 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.
(State number wanted)



Name.....
Address.....
W. S. S. COST DURING 1918
Aug. \$4.19 Sept. \$4.20 Oct. \$4.21 Nov. \$4.22 Dec. \$4.23
W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923

DIAMONDS
WATCHES
ON CREDIT

The Most Popular Solitaire Diamond Ring

Each Diamond is specially selected by our diamond experts, and skillfully mounted in our famous Loftis "Perfection" 14-karat solid gold 6-prong ring, possessing every line of delicate grace and beauty.

Send For Free Catalog

There are over 200 illustrations of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Whatever you select will be sent, all shipping charges prepaid. **YOU SEE AND EXAMINE THE ARTICLE RIGHT IN YOUR OWN HANDS.** If satisfied, pay one-fifth of purchase price and keep it; balance divided into eight equal amounts, payable monthly.

LOFTIS
The National Credit Jewelers
Dept. C875 100 N. State Street
CHICAGO, ILL.
BROS. & CO. 1738
STORES IN LEADING CITIES

Regarding Subscription and Editorial Matters

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES: Main office—Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. European agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Breems Bldg., London, E. C. England. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00. Single copies of present year and 1917, 10 cents each; of 1916, 20 cents each; 1915, 30 cents each; etc.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS: Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the number appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper.

It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

ADVERTISING OFFICES: Brunswick Bldg., New York; Walker Bldg., Boston; Marquette Bldg., Chicago; Henry Bldg., Seattle.

EDITORIAL OFFICES: Main office—225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Washington representative—28 Post Building, Washington, D. C.

To Contributors: LESLIE'S will be glad to consider photographs submitted by any amateur or professional. Contributions should always be accompanied by postage for their return if unaccepted.

Contributors are requested to state—1. Whether such photographs have been previously published. 2. Whether they have been sent to any other paper. 3. Whether or not they are copyrighted.

Copyright, 1918, by Leslie-Judge Company. Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter. Entered as Second-class Matter at Post-office Dept., Canada. Published weekly by Leslie-Judge Company, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. John A. Schleicher, President. Reuben P. Schleicher, Secretary. A. E. Rolauer, Treasurer.

Printed by the Schweitzer Press.

Address all Correspondence to **LESLIE'S** 225 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

"Mm—m—m—"
Baby just loves his
Baby Educator
FOOD
Teething Ring

Made of honey-sweetened cereals, baked hard. Soothes—Fights—Nourishes.

At Druggists or Grocers—or two for five post-paid for fifty cents.

JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD CO.
46 Educator Building, Boston

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.

Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 404 State St., Marshall, Mich.

"DON'T SHOUT"

"I can hear you with the MORLEY PHONE." It is invisible, weighless, comfortable, inexpensive. No metal, wires not rubber. Can be used by anyone, young or old.

The Morley Phone for the **DEAF**

is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Write for Free Booklet containing testimonials of users all over the country. It describes causes of deafness; tells how and why the MORLEY PHONE affords relief. Over 100,000 sold.

The Morley Company, Perry Bldg., Dept. 774, Philadelphia

Forging the Unbreakable Chain, Cover. Are there any links to this chain not shown in the picture? Who is forging it? For what purpose? What has happened or is now happening to justify the picture?

What will the forging of this chain mean to the world?

Campaigning in Eternal Winter, p. 141. The Alpini's Life in the Clouds, p. 149. How high would these mountains have to be in order to be perpetually covered with snow? Would they be above the clouds? What battle in our Civil War was fought above the clouds? At what height was it fought? How important a battle was it? What are some of the difficulties to be overcome in fighting under these conditions? Look up the passage of the Alps by Hannibal and by Napoleon, noting the difficulties which they encountered, and then compare their tasks with that of the Italian army today. Note the means of travel across the mountains today as shown on p. 149 and compare them with the means at hand in the days of Hannibal and Napoleon. How easy is it to supply the Italian army with provisions? How were these earlier armies supplied? What is a heliograph and how is it used? Is it an old or a new instrument? Would it have been used in our Civil War in the battle referred to above? At what height would airplanes have to fly to pass these mountains? Do the mountains themselves really present any formidable barrier? Would they present any difficulties to an aviator different from those to be found in flying on the western front?

Our War Birds in Italy, p. 148. What kind of aircraft are shown here? Describe their construction. Just where on the Italian front would these prove most useful and why? Why should our boys be training on the Italian front? What can they learn from the Italian aviators? How do the Italians compare with the other Allies in this branch of the service? Some interesting books descriptive of air fighting are Hall, J. N., *High Adventure* (Houghton, Mifflin), McConnell, J. R.,

Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Flying for France (Doubleday) and Butt, Alan, *Cavalry of the Clouds* (Doubleday). The first two describe the experiences of American fliers. See Community Leaflet No. 3 of the U. S. Bureau of Education for a lesson on *The War and Aeroplanes*.

"Woodpecking Huns," p. 150. These pictures should be studied in connection with article and pictures in issue of July 6 (p. 11). What are some of the problems connected with the handling of these logs? In what part of the country is this industry carried on? How far do these logs have to be transported before they are used in the making of airplanes? By what means are they transported? How far are other means of transportation used? What are the advantages of the particular means used? Describe the experiences of a lumberman. Professor W. A. Wyckoff in his *Workers East and West* (Scribner's) describes in a very interesting fashion his life in a Pennsylvania lumber camp. Professor Wyckoff was a college professor who sought first hand information with reference to the conditions affecting labor throughout the country. How would the life in one of these camps differ from that of the logging camp before the war? What has been done to change conditions? Are these changes likely to be permanent? Why?

The Roll of Honor, p. 154. This page should prove of ever-increasing interest as we read of the doings of our boys in the newspapers from day to day. Note the branches of service represented and the nature of the service performed in each case. Compare these modern heroes with the heroes of history.

Made-Over Men, Our Obligation to Our War Cripples, pp. 144, 145. These articles and pictures present a contrast between Canada, Great Britain and

France on the one hand, and this country on the other. Study the pictures and note what occupations are open to crippled soldiers. What could a blind man do? a man who had lost one arm? both arms?

etc. To what extent could these crippled soldiers be used as farmers? as mechanics? etc. Compare the Canadian scheme for taking care of these men with the scheme proposed in this country. Take an individual case and follow the soldiers' treatment from the time the wound was received until he goes out into life again to earn his living. What are some of the problems to be solved? How, if at all, do the two schemes (the Canadian and our own) differ? Are these men likely to complicate the labor situation? Explain.

Behind the Scenes at Camp, p. 151. Write an imaginary account of what happened to change the "smart recruit" sketched by Mr. Baldridge into the "fighting doughboy," using pictures and article. How large a part do these incidents behind the scenes really have in the making of a soldier. Supplement Mr. Goewey's description by reading the Camp Upton stories just published by Frazier Hunt in his *Blown in by the Draft* (Doubleday). This may be compared to Hay's *First Hundred Thousand* (Houghton, Mifflin) in which the author describes the experiences of the English "rookie."

Our Challenge to the Submarine, p. 156. In how many different ways are we meeting this challenge? What particular way is emphasized by the pictures? Where are these foes of the U-boats being built? To what extent? Describe one, and the methods and material used in their construction. How serious is the submarine menace at the present time? Are we getting the better of the U-boat? A fascinating account of the perils of sailing the seas in the early days of this menace is to be found in *The Odyssey of a Torpedoed Transport* (Houghton, Mifflin) the story of the wanderings of the *Pamir* between Archangel, Algiers, Alexandria and this country until she fell a victim to the torpedo.

Behind the Scenes at Camp

Continued from page 151

Guard regiments from all parts of the country, and many of which had seen service on the Mexican frontier.

The camp was laid out over a great stretch of level territory which previously had been used as pasture and farm lands and, in the early days, boasted of but few covered buildings or recreation resorts. One of the first structures to be erected, however, was a Y. M. C. A. "hut," and while the carpenters still were busy nailing it together, and the early contingents of khaki-clad youths were marching in and pitching their tents, the secretaries went in search of suitable ground upon which to lay out a few baseball diamonds and a football gridiron or two for the men.

As the secretaries were making their way over the greensward they espied, coming toward them, a tall, rather lean, soldierly appearing man in khaki, the insignia upon whose collar indicated that he was a regimental chaplain. The clergyman was the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, of the former "Fighting Sixty-ninth" Regiment of New York, a veteran of the Spanish-American War and the Mexican campaign and a recognized promoter of outdoor amateur sports. The priest and the secretaries knew each other well, and after greetings they joined forces and labored shoulder to shoulder until the men left for the other

side. Because of their efforts this camp became a real athletic center, and not only were the men given the play and exercise they craved, but through the labors of this "sport committee," uniforms and paraphernalia were obtained and match games arranged with teams from rival camps. And every action of the priest and the Red Triangle representatives was backed by the camp's officers.

Camp Upton, another mighty Eastern cantonment, embracing seventeen square miles of territory, and arranged to accommodate more than 45,000 men, has been a picturesque as well as a busy place since established. This camp, located "a thousand miles from nowhere," was sadly in need of a first-class restaurant for its officers. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt remedied the defect by erecting, a splendid "hostess house," with a perfectly appointed cafeteria and a reception and rest room, the size and furnishings of which rivaled those of the finest country home. The opening of the cafeteria was attended with considerable ceremony, but on the second day its doors were thrown wide for "regular business." When the time for the noon meal arrived there was a long line of officers of many grades, trays in hand, walking along the immense serving counter and helping themselves.

While thus engaged Major-General J. Franklin Bell, commander of the cantonment, and some of his aides entered. Instantly those at the counter began to make way for their chief and two white-clad men who had been clearing away hastened forward to wait upon him.

"No, boys, that will never do," said the General with a smile and a wave of his hand. "Go right back to your places. This is a real case of first come, first served, and everyone must help himself."

And the commander, after insisting that his aides take places in line ahead of him, picked up a tray, knife, fork and spoons, edged along until able to select his food, and then made his way to a table.

But, if anyone cares to encounter the very essence of democracy and good fellowship, he should visit the \$30,000 home for convalescent soldiers built by the Red Cross at Upton, and note the hundreds of men of every creed, race and color there, playing games, singing and watching the entertainments, without the slightest evidence of past prejudices. In the sun parlor the writer noted three Americans, one Chinese and two negroes, all more or less bandaged, playing pool at the same table and laughing over every missed shot like a lot of school boys.

"A Wonderful Bargain!—I'm Delighted!"

and that's what you'll say, too, when you see

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES NEW UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

The Latest and Most Complete English Dictionary

Contributing Staff From the Leading American Universities

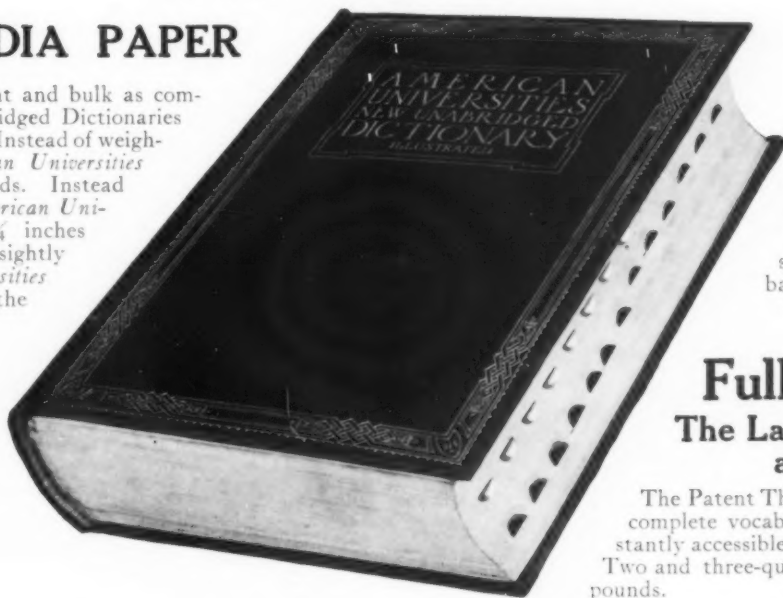
Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Cornell

Assisted by Specialists From All Parts of the World

Printed on INDIA PAPER

which enormously reduces weight and bulk as compared with the old style Unabridged Dictionaries printed on ordinary book paper. Instead of weighing sixteen pounds, the *American Universities Dictionary* weighs only 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. Instead of being 6 inches thick, the *American Universities Dictionary* is only 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. Instead of requiring an unsightly book stand, the *American Universities Dictionary* can be handled with the ease of a book of ordinary size.

There are nearly 2500 pages in this big volume. 16 Full-page Colored Plates, besides numerous illustrations in the text, form an interesting feature.



Bound in FULL MOROCCO

with beautiful Grecian border design and lettering in gold. Specially reinforced covers, with spring back and silk head and tail bands.

Full Gold Edges The Last Word in Elegance and Durability

The Patent Thumb Index makes any part of the complete vocabulary of nearly 400,000 words instantly accessible. Size of volume 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 9 inches. Two and three-quarters inches thick. Weight 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.

DISTINCTIVE ENCYCLOPEDIA AND EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

In addition to a complete vocabulary of upwards of 400,000 words, pronounced and defined, which comprise all the new words fresh from the laboratories of science, coined by the needs of the Great World War, brought into being by the literary masters of the English language, or lifted from the slang of the street into a speech recognized finally by the great scholars of the world, The American Universities New Unabridged Dictionary contains the following encyclopedic departments:

A Dictionary of Authors and their principal works.
A Dictionary of noted names in standard fiction, mythology, legend.
A Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World.
A Dictionary of foreign words, phrases, noteworthy sayings, colloquial expressions used in current literature.
A Pronouncing Dictionary of Scripture proper names and place in the Bible where found.
A Pronouncing Dictionary of Greek and Latin proper names.

A Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography.
Signs used in writing and printing and marks used in proof-reading.
Practical syntax or simplified grammar.
Faulty diction, or errors in English speech and writing and how to correct them.
Rules of punctuation.
One thousand questions answered with the aid of the American Universities Dictionary, illustrating the use of the Dictionary as an Encyclopedia.

A Dictionary of abbreviations and contractions used in writing and printing.

THE PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL TERMS IN CURRENT USE IN EIGHT LANGUAGES — ENGLISH, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, ITALIAN, FRENCH, RUSSIAN, DUTCH, GERMAN. The value of this vocabulary of equivalents of English business terms in the leading Continental languages will be instantly recognized by every wide-awake business man.

THESE ENCYCLOPEDIA AND EDUCATIONAL FEATURES, in addition to the complete list of upwards of 400,000 words, and all—both old and new words—in their proper order in one vocabulary, make this new volume, with its imposing staff of American University contributors, the most authentic, comprehensive, and convenient work of general reference of modern times.

DON'T STOP GROWING!

Wouldn't it have been a serious handicap to you if you had stopped growing physically when you were sixteen?

How many words have you added to your vocabulary since you left school? How much have you grown in your command of language?

Are you still laboring under the delusion that a small, abridged dictionary answers all your growing language needs?

You would resent the intimation that you had stopped growing in intelligence. Yet the vocabulary of a man or woman is a direct indication of his or her intelligence. The man or woman who knows the English language thoroughly and accurately holds the key that unlocks the golden opportunities of life. Such knowledge embraces every science and every art. Discard to-day the little desk dictionary, and the old out-of-date, ponderous unabridged that served your needs as a child, and order before it is too late the growing "grown-up's"—the latest and the best—The American Universities New Unabridged Dictionary, printed on India paper.

A Final Word

It is not a real home if it lacks a new, up-to-date Unabridged Dictionary. Every enlightened head of a household realizes this and cherishes the hope some day of adding so essential a book to the home possessions.

Make "some day" TO-DAY by mailing coupon at once.

Such an Offer Will Never Come Your Way Again

NEVER AGAIN SUCH A BARGAIN

On account of war conditions, the original publishers of *The American Universities New Unabridged Dictionary* were unable to fulfill their contract with the printers and binders, so believing that the small part of the edition that had been completed and delivered would be rapidly taken up by Leslie readers, we have entered into an arrangement that makes it possible, while the copies last, to offer them at HALF THE PUBLISHERS' PRICE, which was \$27.00.

Our Price to Leslie Readers Only \$13.50

and installment payments if desired. Or send \$12.50 with the coupon if you want to save the cash discount.

To properly appreciate the great bargain we are offering you bear in mind that the selling price of the publishers of this volume, \$27.00, is less by several dollars than the price of the only two other standard dictionaries that will compare with the American Universities Dictionary in any of the features that distinguish the latter.

BRUNSWICK SUBSCRIPTION CO., L. 8-3-18

1116 Brunswick Building, New York City

Enclosed is \$1.00, first payment on the *American Universities Dictionary*, to be shipped charges prepaid. I agree to remit the full special price, \$13.50, at the rate of \$1.00 per month following receipt of book. Otherwise I will within five days ask for instructions for its return, at your expense, my \$1.00 to be refunded on its receipt.

Name

Address

Occupation State

MURAD

THE TURKISH
CIGARETTE



What is more irresistible
than Murad?

Murad
Makers of the Highest Quality
and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World